

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1926 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 188

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DRY LAW SHORN OF BLAME FOR DRUG ADDICTION

R. P. Hobson Tells Narcotic
Conference There Is No
Basis for Report

DECLARER COLLEGES ARE FREE OF HABIT

Parents Cautioned to Guard
Children Against Unwise
Social Contacts

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8
(Special) — Prohibition has not
swelled the ranks of drug users,
Richmond P. Hobson, secretary-general
of the first world conference for
narcotic education, told the meeting.
"Less than 2 per cent of drug ad-
diction can be traced to prohibition,"
he declared.

Colleges have practically no drug
addiction at all, Mr. Hobson said,
because the judgment of high school
and college students is too sound to
permit them to yield to the habit.

The so-called drug addict is in
need of, and is ready to accept, the
support of agencies and influences
outside himself which will enable
him to stand up and face the world
fearlessly, Eugene P. Lies of the
Playground and Recreation Association
of America told the conference.
The great majority of cases of drug
or narcotic addiction result from
association with addicts.

Mr. Lies advocated that children's
social contacts be carefully guarded
and that they be given the oppor-
tunity to become "adequate indi-
viduals, possessed of spiritual in-
tegrity."

Education Against Addiction
Major M. O. Kimberling of the
Department of State Police of Trenton,
N. J., spoke on the co-operation
of state police. So insidious was the
narcotic menace, he said, that a special
form of education was necessary
for his officers to enable them to
handle the drug traffic.

It was emphasized at the meeting
that the chief method of counteracting
drug addiction was through edu-
cation, and also that the amount of
drug addiction depends largely on their
availability. This has been demon-
strated through Harrison Narcotic
law, it was said, with regard to opium,
which is very much less used
now than other drugs which
are more easily concealed.

Sara Graham Muhal, president of
the Narcotic Drug Control League of
New York, emphasized the responsibility
which rested upon govern-
ment officials and officers of justice
in connection with the drug situation.
She declared that they would ex-
ercise the greatest care in the han-
dling of drug cases and in the grant-
ing of pardons for drug traffic
offenses. She warned specifically
what she called "false education" re-
garding lack of data on drug addiction.
She declared that erroneous
impressions created through judicial
or carelessness served to pro-
mote traffic in drugs.

Urge Facts Be Published
Mrs. Hullihall urged the value of
the press of the United States as a
"potent means of familiarizing the
public with handling narcotic de-
velopments," adding that facts about
the drug addiction and its prevention
should be made available in teach-
able form so that all educational
mediums might do their share of the
work.

Gerhard Kuhne, finger-print expert
and chief of the bureau of criminal
identification in New York City, told
the conference of his observations in
connection with the relation of drugs to
crime. His findings, he said, were
based on the tens of thousands of cases
he declared that 60 per cent of
the prison population of the United
States was addicted to the use of
narcotics.

The decline in prices of crude rubber
is given out as responsible for the
decline in prices of the finished products.
It gives the consumer as favorable a
basis upon which to purchase tire mileage as he ever has
enjoyed, one sales manager observed.
It is pointed out by manufacturers
that both dealers and the public
have been holding back in their
purchases of tire equipment all this
year, in the hope of lower prices.

The tire Underwriter was seized
34 miles of Block Island in Decem-
ber, 1924, and taken into New London
where a libel was placed on the
cargo which included \$11
cases of whisky.

Counsel for the owner filed exceptions
to the libel, which were those
passed upon by the Court of Appeals.
Judge E. S. Thomas ruled in June
this year that the coast guard had
no legal right to seize the Under-
writer because it was outside the
12-mile limit. He dismissed the libel
proceedings and the United States
Attorney's office appealed to the Cir-
cuit Court.

BIG LAND DEAL IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

By *Telegraph* Bureau
LONDON, July 8—One of the most
important land deals on record in
the history of Southern Rhodesia is
in the current issue of the African
World as officially consummated here
this week in the purchase by Sir
Abe Bailey of the Rhodesia estates
of 1,019,000 acres, 22 miles north of
Umtiwa, from the chartered company
better known as the British
South Africa Company.

The selling corporation, which was
organized under royal charter in
1889, until three years ago administered
all Rhodesia, and among its
holdings are 4,700,000 acres in South-
ern Rhodesia, as well as 14,000
square miles with mineral rights in
Nyassaland. Sir Abe, one of the lead-
ing Transvaal mine owners, it is
stated, will devote part of the estate
to cotton growing.

ENVOY TO CHILE SAILS NORTH
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—William M.
Collier, the American Ambassador, is
on the steamer *Santa Ana* bound
for the United States on a vacation
trip, when he left Valparaiso, Mr.
Collier will be expected to return in
September.

Italy Penalizes Laborers for Striking

By the Associated Press
Alessandria, Italy, July 8
THE first conviction under the
new syndicalist law forbidding
strikes was handed down by the
labor court here today. Seven
laborers, employed in a jute factory at Carroso, were found guilty
of having on June 30 organized
a strike of 800 laborers to get
better working conditions.

Five were sentenced to ten
months' imprisonment each, and
the others, who were minors, to
eight months. Under the syndi-
calist law, the penalties will not
be applied, provided the men are
well-behaved for five years.

AMERICAN SHIPS LIABLE OUTSIDE 12-MILE LIMIT

Appellate Court So Decides,
but Liquor Outside Zone
No Cause for Seizure

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—There is
no "12-mile limit" preventing seizure
beyond that point for American
ships, according to a decision of the
United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals, just made public in reversing
a finding in the United States Dis-
trict Court of the District of Connecticut.
The Connecticut decision had
sustained exceptions to a govern-
ment libel filed against the American
Underwriter.

The Underwriter was seized be-
yond the 12-mile limit, a fact upon
which one of the exceptions was
based.

"An American ship on the high
seas retains her allegiance to the
United States," the decision of the
Circuit Court of Appeals recorded.
"It is quite well recognized that
every nation has the right to bind
its own subjects to its own laws in
every place."

Libel on Fire Charges

The libel was based upon five al-
leged causes. First that liquor was
being transported aboard the Under-
writer, second that a quantity of in-
toxicants was found on the vessel,
third, alleged illegal transportation of
intoxicants, fourth that the Under-
writer was engaged for another
trade than that for which she was
licensed, and fifth that she was en-
gaged at making a foreign voyage
without giving up her enrollment and
license as a coast-wise vessel.

On the 10th and 11th causes
the Appellate Court held that the
libel sets forth the sufficient cause
of action. As to the first, second and
third, the finding of the Connecticut
Court is sustained, the law permitting
libeling of ocean vessels being
limited to certain specific acts and
the Underwriter having been seized
beyond the 12-mile limit and there
being no evidence apparently that
she violated the prohibition law
within those limits.

Does Not Affect Liquor Cargo
John Buckley, United States At-
torney of the District of Connecticut,
appeared before the court for the
Government, and Louis Hall for the
owners of the Underwriter, whose
names do not appear in the title of
the case nor in the court's opinion.

Only brief mention was made of the
non-existence of any 12-mile seizure
limit. The decision ruling that there
was absolutely no question of a
seizure of the Underwriter's flag
wherever found. The decision ruled
however, in upholding the Connecticut
decision in part that possession and
transportation of liquor outside
the 12-mile limit did not constitute
a cause for seizure.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The
Underwriter case was tried in
the federal jurisdiction of Connecticut
and it has been estimated that
\$1,000,000 worth of liquors and 22
cases, await disposition under final
court decision.

The tug Underwriter was seized
34 miles of Block Island in Decem-
ber, 1924, and taken into New London
where a libel was placed on the
cargo which included \$11
cases of whisky.

Counsel for the owner filed exceptions
to the libel, which were those
passed upon by the Court of Appeals.
Judge E. S. Thomas ruled in June
this year that the coast guard had
no legal right to seize the Under-
writer because it was outside the
12-mile limit. He dismissed the libel
proceedings and the United States
Attorney's office appealed to the Cir-
cuit Court.

BIG LAND DEAL IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

By *Telegraph* Bureau

LONDON, July 8—One of the most
important land deals on record in
the history of Southern Rhodesia is
in the current issue of the African
World as officially consummated here
this week in the purchase by Sir
Abe Bailey of the Rhodesia estates
of 1,019,000 acres, 22 miles north of
Umtiwa, from the chartered company
better known as the British
South Africa Company.

The selling corporation, which was
organized under royal charter in
1889, until three years ago administered
all Rhodesia, and among its
holdings are 4,700,000 acres in South-
ern Rhodesia, as well as 14,000
square miles with mineral rights in
Nyassaland. Sir Abe, one of the lead-
ing Transvaal mine owners, it is
stated, will devote part of the estate
to cotton growing.

ENVOY TO CHILE SAILS NORTH
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—William M.
Collier, the American Ambassador, is
on the steamer *Santa Ana* bound
for the United States on a vacation
trip, when he left Valparaiso, Mr.
Collier will be expected to return in
September.

Italy Penalizes Laborers for Striking

By the Associated Press

Alessandria, Italy, July 8
THE first conviction under the
new syndicalist law forbidding
strikes was handed down by the
labor court here today. Seven
laborers, employed in a jute factory at Carroso, were found guilty
of having on June 30 organized
a strike of 800 laborers to get
better working conditions.

Five were sentenced to ten
months' imprisonment each, and
the others, who were minors, to
eight months. Under the syndi-
calist law, the penalties will not
be applied, provided the men are
well-behaved for five years.

Five were sentenced to ten
months' imprisonment each, and
the others, who were minors, to
eight months. Under the syndi-
calist law, the penalties will not
be applied, provided the men are
well-behaved for five years.

AMERICAN SHIPS LIABLE OUTSIDE 12-MILE LIMIT

Appellate Court So Decides,
but Liquor Outside Zone
No Cause for Seizure

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—There is
no "12-mile limit" preventing seizure
beyond that point for American
ships, according to a decision of the
United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals, just made public in reversing
a finding in the United States Dis-
trict Court of the District of Connecticut.
The Connecticut decision had
sustained exceptions to a govern-
ment libel filed against the American
Underwriter.

The Underwriter was seized be-
yond the 12-mile limit, a fact upon
which one of the exceptions was
based.

"An American ship on the high
seas retains her allegiance to the
United States," the decision of the
Circuit Court of Appeals recorded.
"It is quite well recognized that
every nation has the right to bind
its own subjects to its own laws in
every place."

Libel on Fire Charges

The libel was based upon five al-
leged causes. First that liquor was
being transported aboard the Under-
writer, second that a quantity of in-
toxicants was found on the vessel,
third, alleged illegal transportation of
intoxicants, fourth that the Under-
writer was engaged for another
trade than that for which she was
licensed, and fifth that she was en-
gaged at making a foreign voyage
without giving up her enrollment and
license as a coast-wise vessel.

On the 10th and 11th causes
the Appellate Court held that the
libel sets forth the sufficient cause
of action. As to the first, second and
third, the finding of the Connecticut
Court is sustained, the law permitting
libeling of ocean vessels being
limited to certain specific acts and
the Underwriter having been seized
beyond the 12-mile limit and there
being no evidence apparently that
she violated the prohibition law
within those limits.

Does Not Affect Liquor Cargo
John Buckley, United States At-
torney of the District of Connecticut,
appeared before the court for the
Government, and Louis Hall for the
owners of the Underwriter, whose
names do not appear in the title of
the case nor in the court's opinion.

Only brief mention was made of the
non-existence of any 12-mile seizure
limit. The decision ruling that there
was absolutely no question of a
seizure of the Underwriter's flag
wherever found. The decision ruled
however, in upholding the Connecticut
decision in part that possession and
transportation of liquor outside
the 12-mile limit did not constitute
a cause for seizure.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The
Underwriter case was tried in
the federal jurisdiction of Connecticut
and it has been estimated that
\$1,000,000 worth of liquors and 22
cases, await disposition under final
court decision.

The tug Underwriter was seized
34 miles of Block Island in Decem-
ber, 1924, and taken into New London
where a libel was placed on the
cargo which included \$11
cases of whisky.

Counsel for the owner filed exceptions
to the libel, which were those
passed upon by the Court of Appeals.
Judge E. S. Thomas ruled in June
this year that the coast guard had
no legal right to seize the Under-
writer because it was outside the
12-mile limit. He dismissed the libel
proceedings and the United States
Attorney's office appealed to the Cir-
cuit Court.

BIG LAND DEAL IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

By *Telegraph* Bureau

LONDON, July 8—One of the most
important land deals on record in
the history of Southern Rhodesia is
in the current issue of the African
World as officially consummated here
this week in the purchase by Sir
Abe Bailey of the Rhodesia estates
of 1,019,000 acres, 22 miles north of
Umtiwa, from the chartered company
better known as the British
South Africa Company.

The selling corporation, which was
organized under royal charter in
1889, until three years ago administered
all Rhodesia, and among its
holdings are 4,700,000 acres in South-
ern Rhodesia, as well as 14,000
square miles with mineral rights in
Nyassaland. Sir Abe, one of the lead-
ing Transvaal mine owners, it is
stated, will devote part of the estate
to cotton growing.

ENVOY TO CHILE SAILS NORTH
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—William M.
Collier, the American Ambassador, is
on the steamer *Santa Ana* bound
for the United States on a vacation
trip, when he left Valparaiso, Mr.
Collier will be expected to return in
September.

"A Flash of Color Beneath the Sky; Hats Off! the Flag Is Passing By"



Scenes on Essex Street, Salem, Mass., During the Passing of the Tercentenary Parade. Insert Shows Vice-President Dawes in Automobile With Hat Removed.

TIRE PRICE CUTS BOOM BUSINESS

Akron Factories Prepare
for Gain in Demand, Especially for Balloon Type

AKRON, O., July 8 (Special)—
Stimulation in production of balloon
tires in the large Akron rubber factories
due to a recent decision of the Ford Motor Company to offer low
pressure tires as original equipment on
all its cars, and an increase of
business anticipated as a result of
the big reductions in prices of tires and
tubes, effective this week, is a bright spot in the industry, according
to officials of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the city by Roger Conant.

They point out that about 85 per
cent of the entire output of the
rubber companies consists of balloon
tires. This will be increased by
larger shipments to the Ford plant,
further raising the ratio of balloon
tire production over high pressure
tires. Balloon tire production is
being increased by the Goodyear,
Goodrich, Firestone and Miller companies,
which handle the bulk of the Ford original equipment business.

Sweeping Price Cuts

Sweeping cuts in prices of tires and
tubes have just been put into effect by all the big companies located
here. Officials of one firm point out that the reductions place
levels back on approximately the
level existing before the three increases
of last summer and fall. One of the other big companies made cuts ranging from 10 to 22 per cent
on their whole line, bringing prices back to late 1924 and early 1925
levels.

The decline in prices of crude rubber
is given out as responsible for the
decline in prices of the finished products.
It gives the consumer as favorable a
basis upon which to purchase tire mileage as he ever has
enjoyed, one sales manager observed.
It is pointed out

BANKERS MEET ON FRENCH SOIL

Pourparlers Regarding Credits Are Being Held and Conditions Worked Out

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, July 8.—The attention of financiers and politicians continues, despite the demands directed even above the head of Parliament with its debates, on the curious assembly of banking experts in France.

Certain rumors doubtless are premature, but it cannot be regarded as a pure coincidence that Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, should be staying in the same Riviera resort; that Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent General of Reparations, should now be in Paris and admits he intends also to proceed to South France; that persistent rumors of secret movements of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank circulate; that Mr. Moreau, the new Governor of the Banque de France, has unquestionably taken contracts without delay with influential foreign banks and that an unusual number of representatives of the leading private banks of the world are here.

Secrecy Observed

It is believed that secrecy is being observed and negotiations of some kind are already proceeding. It is certain that even while the American administration appeared to frown on the remotest possibility of fresh loans, official and semi-official pourparlers regarding credits are being held and the conditions worked out.

Unfortunately, it is doubtful how far the French Parliament will permit the franc to be saved by foreign borrowings. Quoting Mirabeau, a deputy exclaimed, amid applause: "Never resort to a loan, for a loan means servitude. Find in yourselves the instruments of liberation."

That is unquestionably a growing sentiment in France. Even though credits are available they are disliked by politicians. Now the whole scheme of Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, indeed the scheme of experts, appears to depend on stabilization, based on the opening of external credits and external credits in turn depend upon ratification of the Berenger accord and the conclusion of an accord with Great Britain.

Critics Busy

Neither M. Caillaux nor Aristide Briand have yet given a plain reply to the question whether the Chamber is expected to approve the debt settlement before vacation. Approval is part of the Government's program; a large section will vote against it. If, on the contrary, the demand for approval is postponed it is difficult to see how the Caillaux plan can be carried out. The alternatives are risk of parliamentary defeat if the question is clearly put, and the impossibility of executing intentions unless they receive endorsement in advance. If the slightest ambiguity in this matter remains then the bottom may fall out of the financial projects.

Here is the crucial test and the issue must be faced. Governmental critics are driving home the point vigorously. It is also complained that the experts' report implies disguised inflation, which is in contradiction with stabilization. But it is reliance on foreign help, with its implications, that is chiefly assailed. Last week Andre Tardieu wrung what is understood to be a promise that the Government would not conclude a bargain with British and American bankers before the Chamber debates. There is still need of greater clarity, perhaps before a vote is taken and a definite statement forthcoming.

DR. EDUARD BENES NOT TO QUIT CABINET

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, July 8.—Through President Masaryk's determined intervention, Dr. Eduard Benes will retain the Czechoslovak foreign affairs portfolio, which it was predicted he would resign, owing to internal political troubles. The present Cabinet will continue until next spring. It is understood, when a pan-Czech coalition ministry will be reconstituted. This means a continuance of the estrangement of the Socialists due to the recent passage of the corn and increased clergy emolument laws.

Dr. Benes is a member of the National Socialist Party.

Parliament having closed until October, the intervening time will be occupied in smoothing out the differences aroused by these measures and in preparing the ground for the return of a Svetla-Sramek-Benes cabinet. It is further intimated that the German parties from the right will co-operate in Parliament with the future government majority without participation in the Cabinet. This latter step, however, is bound to follow eventually.

CREDIT INSURANCE TO ENCOURAGE EXPORTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 8.—Regulations are to be issued next week governing the operation of the Government's export credit insurance scheme which, it is hoped, will encourage British export sales, especially in the heavy engineering trades where long credits are required for supplying bridges, locomotives, rails, etc. The regulations are to be administered by the Overseas Trade Department, aided by a committee of bankers and insurance experts.

It is hoped the experiment will demonstrate the feasibility of insurance companies engaging in this form of underwriting and allowing eventual government withdrawal. It is understood that certain markets, notably the Russian, are excluded from the present operation of the plan.

SPANISH ARBITER PLAN DENIED
BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Santiago (Chile) correspondent of La Nación says that the Chilean Foreign Minister has denied categorically reports that Chile and Peru had asked the King of Spain to arbitrate the Tacna-Arica dispute.

COMMITTEES DEAL WITH POISON GAS

Prevention of Factories' Conversion to Be Sought

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
GENEVA (By mail to London)—

The joint economic and financial commission has appointed a sub-committee to consider the rapidity with which dyestuffs and chemicals factories can be converted in order to manufacture poison gas, and whether it is possible to suggest measures for the prevention of such conversion. Another sub-committee is to consider the economic consequences of forbidding certain forms of warfare and the possibility of introducing a system of supervision for that purpose.

Two financial experts of the joint commission, Dr. V. Pospisil and Mr. Mauro are to deal with five questions which have been put to them concerning the possibility of bringing the military budget in different countries to a comparative test, seeing that they are framed in such different ways and that to get over this difficulty, so that various accounts may be brought into relation for the ultimate purpose of reduction. They have also been asked to solve the vexed problem of how to estimate the expenditure necessary for maintaining the armies finally agreed upon in any scheme of limited armaments.

Here indeed are some hard nuts to crack. If the financial and economic experts could at the same time by an analysis of the vast expenditure on armaments bring home to the nations of Europe the criminal folly of the waste of all this wealth and energy in the manufacture of weapons of destruction, and training men to use them to kill one another they would indeed perform valuable work.

COAL IMPORTS HELP RAILWAYS

Resumption of Full Train Services Expected Soon—Yorkshire Owners Yield

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8.—The British railways announce the impending resumption of full train services. This will take effect on the Great Western next Monday and on all other lines on July 19. It has been rendered possible by the improved coal supply due to recent imports from abroad. One million tons, Col. Lane-Fox, the Mines Secretary, announced in the House of Commons last night, has been brought in by private enterprise since the coal shortage began and the Government is now coming in.

Under the scheme, sanctioned in the House last night small concerns and domestic consumers will be supplied by the Government at a price equal to purchase and delivery costs. The sum of £3,000,000 has been earmarked for government expenditure for this purpose to be treated as trading capital and to be turned over again and again.

The Yorkshire coal owners, meanwhile, have surrendered to the Government's demand for them to come into line with other districts in wages offered to the men. The eight hours bill, raising the permitted mines working day to this length, therefore, goes through today. The Yorkshire collieries are specially placed, in that owing to the greater depth of the pits their overhead charges exceed those prevailing in other British fields.

The owners claim that the arrangement they proposed would have given the miners £2. 10s. of every £5. profit made. Nevertheless, they have now raised the miners' share to 4s. 6d. to meet the Government's demand.

Labor comment is that the quickness of this surrender shows how powerful is the weapon which the eight hours' legislation places in the mine owners' hands, even though it is only permissive.

Citizens will say that what has happened involves the Government in responsibility for wages which would have been safer left to the owners and miners to settle between themselves. Some Conservatives think it may lead to the establishment of a semi-official tribunal to assist in the settlement of reasonable wage rates.

BRITISH MOVIE MEN OPPOSE BLIND BOOKINGS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8.—A referendum of cinematograph exhibitors in Great Britain and Ireland demanded by a vote of 1704 to 198, measures leading to the suppression of the present system of the blind booking of films inaugurated by American film producers which practically compels exhibitors to accept the films sent.

The present system of contracting exhibitors for film programs, three, six and 12 months in advance, virtually shut out British films from British theaters and is regarded as an intolerable hindrance to the development of the British film industry.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"It's remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, non-partisan newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

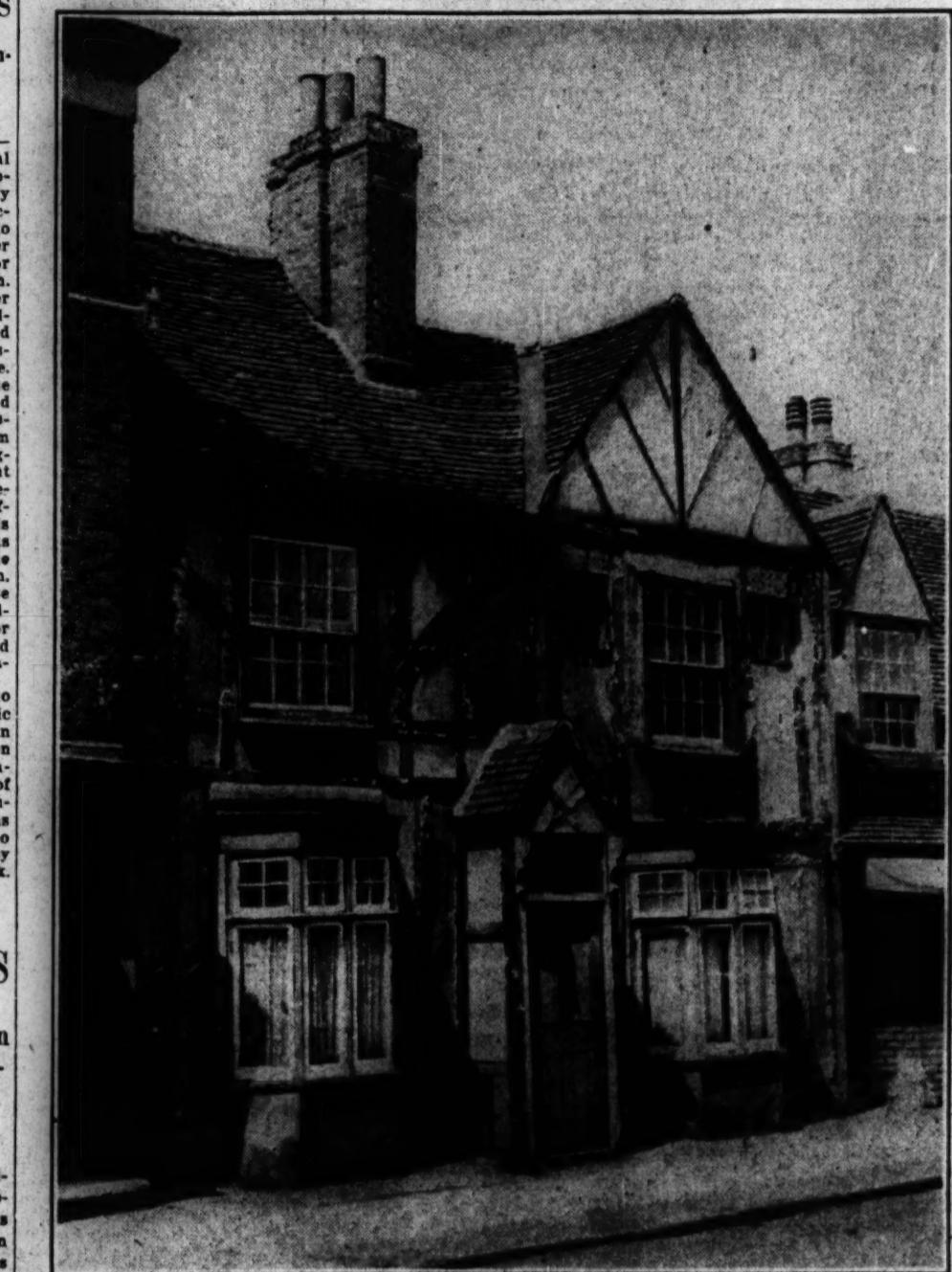
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, non-partisan newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Historic English House Passes Into Other Hands



© Sport and General
CHANTRY HOUSE

In This Building at Billerica, in Essex, Christopher Martin and Other of the Pilgrim Fathers Are Said to Have Met Previous to the Sailing of the Mayflower.

CANADIAN BUSINESS SHOWS BIG INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8 (AP)—Canadian trade with the United States increased 16.9 per cent during the fiscal year ending March 31. The total trade for the period ending March 31, 1925, was \$336,864,652, while that for the same period ending March 31, of this year, was \$31,055,880,346, representing an increase of \$158,715,594. Canada now has the largest favorable trade balance per capita of any country in the world, the Dominion having a trade balance of \$1,500,000.

Imports for the year completed this March were valued at \$409,535,350, as compared with an import trade in the previous year of \$259,000. Exports to the United States for the year just finished were \$485,854,394, as compared with \$427,184,643 in the previous year.

ARBITRAL PLAN GAINS SUPPORT

200 National Organizations Put "Peace Settlement" Clause in Contracts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8.—Since the United States Arbitration Act became effective Jan. 1, 1924, no less than 200 organizations, national in scope, have pledged themselves to embody arbitration clauses in all their contracts, to insist that this part of any contract shall be valid and binding as any other, and not to resort to the courts until the agreement pertaining to arbitration shall have been fully carried out.

An official guide is to be published shortly by the American Arbitration Association, through generosity of Col. Michael Friedman, of B. Altman & Co., of New York. This will contain facts regarding civil and commercial arbitration, codification of the standard procedure under the federal law, the various arbitration and the sanction of trade and professional associations, which have formally adopted arbitration as the proper means for settling disputes within their own memberships.

These statements are included in a report published here by headquarters of the Commercial Law League of America. Further comment on progress of commercial arbitration will be presented by a special committee at the thirty-second annual convention of the league, to be held July 19 to 22 in San Francisco. A special train is to leave Chicago July 12 to carry delegates to the meeting.

SMALL INVESTORS LOSE BY TAXICAB FAILURE

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Stockholders composed of school teachers and other small tradesmen and others of moderate income seem to be involved in the difficulties of the Premier Taxicab Company. A creditors' petition made the basis for a bankruptcy order placed the company's liabilities at \$1,500,000, and the assets at \$1,000,000, but study of the firm's files led Samuel Howard, receiver, to the opinion that little more than \$500,000 could be salvaged from the business. He said there was no possibility that the company would resume business under court supervision.

BRASILIAN BANK CLOSES

RIO JANEIRO (AP)—Excitement prevailed in Pernambuco on the suspension of payments by the Bank of Recife. The bank filed a petition in bankruptcy which was granted.

Citizens will say that what has happened involves the Government in responsibility for wages which would have been safer left to the owners and miners to settle between themselves. Some Conservatives think it may lead to the establishment of a semi-official tribunal to assist in the settlement of reasonable wage rates.

BRITISH MOVIE MEN OPPOSE BLIND BOOKINGS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—A referendum of cinematograph exhibitors in Great Britain and Ireland demanded by a vote of 1704 to 198, measures leading to the suppression of the present system of the blind booking of films inaugurated by American film producers which practically compels exhibitors to accept the films sent.

The present system of contracting exhibitors for film programs, three, six and 12 months in advance, virtually shut out British films from British theaters and is regarded as an intolerable hindrance to the development of the British film industry.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"It's remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, non-partisan newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, non-partisan newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1886

A new newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada and full information upon application. Ask for it at your local newsagent or at the office of the paper, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass., for a full copy.

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

SHOE MEN STUDY RETAIL METHODS

Discussions in Connection With Leather Exposition Take Up Merchandising

Various discussions concerning merchandising policies in the retail shoe trade divided attention of the several hundred delegates registered at the New England Shoe and Leather Exposition at Mechanics Building today with the displays of leathers in all stages of development and collections of shoes and slippers to illustrate the advancing styles for the forthcoming season.

The factor of display, both by means of poster and newspaper advertising was emphasized in the discussions at the executive sessions in Paul Revere Hall; the economical advantage lent to retail sales by the use of posters and the values, in general, of all display methods to the ultimate success of the trade.

Advertising Schemes Discussed

Thomas Hicks Jr., discussed "display" particularizing along certain lines which individual dealers meet in the normal course of their business experience. Clarence Lovell told of adventure with posters which might be expected to increase the season's business.

Speaking from the point of view of the fashion expert versed in the needs and preferences of women for their styles in footwear, Miss Lucy Park of Harper's Bazaar discussed the appeal of style in merchandising women's footwear. Miss Park said that the entire cycle of evolution in women's shoes had been directly influenced by the aspect of style and that even the most "sensible" sport shoes, low of heel and comfortable of line and last had been made with the most meticulous attention paid to smartness of appearance which, she thought, was a detail never requiring to be sacrificed to comfort and the exigencies of golf courses or tennis court or outdoor trail.

Joseph Ewing discussed the merchandising of men's shoes, citing problems which confront the retailer in a class of footwear which perhaps in general is considered to have less of service and scope of style than women's footwear. Styles in shoes for men are restricted to a certain degree, changes from season to season are not radical, leathers have comparatively little variation and the problems of the merchandiser who would keep his sales compatible with the changing season were manifold, he pointed out.

Developments of Shoe Making

It was further explained that for centuries the method of making footwear did not vary and that until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoe making. In the eighteenth century small domestic shoe shops arose and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all done by hand, and therefore, marked the second age.

About the middle of the nineteenth century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began. This permitted of the variations and styles now to be found in men's shoes and it was pointed out that the keen merchandiser could discover means of adapting the resources at hand to the tastes and preferences of the public which was manifestly interested in the most modern versions of footwear, made in leathers or combinations of leathers to lend an appearance of style to an otherwise practical item of dress.

Following yesterday's conference a brief meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a national shoe salesmen's association. The meeting was called by the Boston Retail Shoe Salesmen's Association and resulted in the election of Peter F. Gerard as president; Robert W. Daley as secretary and Robert Wright, treasurer.

The shoe style show will be repeated again this evening on the runway in Grand Hall and the exposition closes at 10 p.m.

SHRINE FIREWORKS TO TRACE HISTORY

Major Nichols will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at the opening tonight of the patriotic pageant, "America," which will be presented for 15 successive evenings, excepting Sunday, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Knights of the Mystic Shrine, at Braves Field.

About 500 Boston newsboys will be guests of the city at the opening program tonight. One of the largest display of fireworks will be presented. Several of the more outstanding features of the Revolutionary War will be depicted in the pageant, among which will be the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's ride, in which a descendant of the famous Boston silversmith will be in the saddle; the incident of Washington crossing the Delaware before the battles of Trenton, Lexington and Concord and Lord Cornwallis' downfall within the battered ramparts of Yorktown.

LARGE LIQUOR SEIZURES

Two large liquor seizures were reported by government officials today, the Coast Guard officials seizing the three-masted British schooner, Sunner, and bringing it to the appraiser's stores and the customs officials seized the steamer Cretan and arrested the crew. The Sunner was captured nine miles of Cape Cod by Coast Guard patrol boat No. 156. Aboard the vessel were 2000 cases of alcohol and 500 cases of other liquor. The vessel's papers showed it to be bound from Dakar to Hayti. The seizure of the Cretan which had a cargo of more than 30,000 gallons of rum was made yesterday, following the receipt of information at the office of William W. Lefkin, Collector of the Port that an attempt might be made to land at Boston.

MEET EQUIPMENT OFFICES. In an effort to achieve better efficiency and economy in European distribution, offices of the American Locomotive Company and Railway Steel Rolling Company in the leading capitals of Europe have been established. The president of American Locomotive, said the lesson had been learned that if American industry was to compete seriously with foreign, the overall economy in operation was necessary.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE MAY ENTER CAMPAIGN

Senator Butler, at Worcester, Says It Is Possible

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8 (AP)—William M. Butler, United States Senator, who is in Worcester today conferring with party chieftains with reference to organization work here, and it is possible that President Coolidge may take part in the campaign.

He said that while it is too early to tell, he felt that the defeat of pro-war court senators in other states would not affect the Massachusetts campaign. He refused to discuss the non-appearance of David I. Walsh of Clinton, probable Democratic opponent of Senator Butler, at the dinner he arranged in his honor by Massachusetts state Democratic committee.

He was the guest of George F. Booth at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Bancroft.

He said he is ready to discuss issues with his opponents, but at present he finds no opponent and no issue.

TAX EXEMPTION LAW ADVOCATED

Issue Is Likely to Play an Important Part in New Hampshire Campaign

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8 (Special)—Re-enactment of the law giving cities and towns in New Hampshire the opportunity to decide whether local tax exemption shall be given new industries, will be urged by Eaton D. Sargent, Democratic candidate for Governor, during the state campaign.

The same measure will be opposed by Gov. John G. Winant during his primary campaign. This political issue promises to play a rather important part in the coming election because of the attempt now being made by the State of New Hampshire to interest new concerns in locating within the boundaries of the Granite State.

During his address at Durham, Mr. Sargent made it plain that he would sponsor a move to return to the state books a law giving the communities local option in regard to exemption for new industries. It is the contention of the Nashua Mayor that previous to the repeal of the law many new concerns were brought to New Hampshire because of the tax exemption feature.

"I want it understood," Mr. Sargent said, "that this law would not affect the state and county taxes. It simply provides that a city or town may, if it sees fit, exempt a new industry from paying the local tax. In reality, it is a home rule proposition. I know of several instances in Nashua where concerns located there and prospered because of this financial assistance by the city."

The law was repealed at the 1923 session of the Legislature, as a result of which, Mr. Sargent says, the State has gained new industries.

Gov. Winant's opposition is based on the fact that considerable income was lost through this exemption. He cited figures showing the amount of tax-exempt property in the State before the law was repealed, and compares it with recent figures.

William F. Howes, industrial agent for the city of Manchester, who is now engaged in interesting new industries in localities in the Queen City, contends that the whole State is under a severe handicap because of the repeal of the tax-exemption law.

ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass., July 8 (Special)—After considerable controversy and the surmounting of various objections raised against the proposition, which have delayed action for many weeks, the Lowell City Council has unanimously passed the zoning ordinance.

The ordinance was passed by a bare majority some weeks ago, vetoed by the Mayor, and then lacked one vote of being passed over the veto of the Mayor. Councilor Abel E. Campbell, who has been the most ardent advocate of zoning among the municipal officials, presented another ordinance which was passed without a dissenting vote.

HEARING SET ON PLAN TO DROP SHAWMUT LINE

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Organized labor in Connecticut for the first time in 10 years will observe Labor Day generally with parades and outings in the various cities. The largest gathering will be in this city.

The program proposed has been presented by a letter received from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor who is urging every town and village to observe Labor Day this year with a celebration of some kind in order that the significance of the day might not disappear entirely.

Triumph of Peace Over War Memorial Is Dedicated



Bronze Group, the Work of Augustus Lukeman, Erected by the City of Pittsfield.

day for hearing. The railroad asks in the meanwhile for approval of operation of train service to and from Matapan, Central Avenue and Milton, via Shawmut Junction and

HIGHER JANITORS' PAY IS ADVOCATED

School Custodians Addressed by David I. Walsh

PITTSFIELD BRONZE GROUP IS UNVEILED

Attorney-General Sargent Is Speaker at Exercises

NEW COTTON USES SOUGHT

Millers to Form Institute to Help Development of Wider Markets

ALUMNI TO BUILD TECH QUADRANGLE

Sixty-seven Bodies to Link Gifts in Dormitory Group

GENERAL LABOR DAY OBSERVANCE PLANNED

TRADE IMPORTANCE

"EASTERN STANDARD TIME"

CNAE, Montreal, Que. (114 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Portland, Me. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Washington, D. C. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, New York City (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Boston, Mass. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Philadelphia, Pa. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Chicago, Ill. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Detroit, Mich. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, St. Louis, Mo. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Atlanta, Ga. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, San Francisco, Calif. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Los Angeles, Calif. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Seattle, Wash. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Portland, Ore. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Denver, Colo. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Salt Lake City, Utah (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, San Antonio, Tex. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, New York City (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Chicago, Ill. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Portland, Ore. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Salt Lake City, Utah (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, San Antonio, Tex. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, New York City (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Chicago, Ill. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Portland, Ore. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Salt Lake City, Utah (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, San Antonio, Tex. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, New York City (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Chicago, Ill. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Portland, Ore. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Salt Lake City, Utah (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, San Antonio, Tex. (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, New York City (354 Meters)

TRADE INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL NIGHT AT CNAE

WCAE, Chicago, Ill. (354 Meters)</

NEW YORK NOW WITHSTANDING SUBWAY STRIKE

City Meets Transportation Problem—Ultimatum to Strikers Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8.—In a maze of conflicting statements by both the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Consolidated Railroad Workers of Greater New York the only thing that stands out is that underground service has improved slightly and that New York City has proved that it can get along without a full Interborough service. Old-timers here recall no similar labor disturbance affecting so many persons that has upset so little the normal life of the city. Possessing traffic regulations better, perhaps, than any other city in the world and an unlimited supply of motor vehicles, New York City is going about its business as usual with little inconvenience.

Elevated Conditions Good

The transit commission reports that during morning rush hours, 165 trains were operated over the Interborough subway system, as against 314 normally. This was on both the East and West Sides. It means that the Interborough is running just a little better than 50 per cent of its normal number of trains. At the offices of the Transit Commission it was said that the elevated service was slightly affected.

In juxtaposition to this statement, Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued a statement saying that the subway system was operating 77 per cent and the elevated lines 100 per cent normal.

At the Interborough headquarters it was said that only 79 workers had quit the elevated service to join the strikers and that so far as the company was informed there was no sympathy among the workers in other departments of either the elevated or subway system with the striking motormen and switchmen, who are banded in the Consolidated Union, under Edward P. Lavin. Authorized spokesmen of the company said the Interborough subway and elevated systems jointly carried more than 2,000,000 passengers a day during the strike and that the number of passengers carried on the subway was 50 per cent of normal and on the elevated lines 33 1/2 per cent above normal. They added that 788-310 foot passengers were carried on the subway and elevated jointly on Wednesday than on the same day a year ago.

Ultimatum to Workers

In informed quarters it was said that the company is preparing an ultimatum to serve on the strikers before they return to work within a specified time. If they refuse to do this the company will hold them subject to summary dismissal.

It is obvious to competent observers that the strike cannot continue unless very great and unexpected support comes to the Consolidated Union from the other workers, and comes quickly, since the first three days of the strike proved that New York City can rise to meet any transportation emergency short of a complete stoppage of both the Interborough subway and elevated service.

TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD

English Communities Seek Betterments in Housing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—There are being held in various towns in England a series of district conferences to discuss housing and town planning administration. The towns in which these conferences are being held have been so chosen as to cover practically the whole of England and Wales and it is expected that the aggregate attendance will exceed 1,000 members and officers of local authorities. The conferences began in May.

In convening the conferences the National Housing and Town Planning Council draws attention to the fact that Great Britain possesses in its consolidated housing act and consolidated town planning act the most valuable and complete legislation on these subjects that the world has yet seen. What is wanted is national concentration, and the full administration of these acts. Points being covered by the conferences include alternative methods of construction and the supplies of building materials; the maintenance of good standards of planning, design, construction, and amenities; the amelioration of the slum areas and rehousing schemes; the rural housing problem; regional planning; and future policy regarding built-up areas in existing towns.

TEMPERANCE UNION FORMED IN ENGLAND

Two Bodie Units at Big Jubilee Celebration

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Special Correspondence).—The National British Women's Temperance Association celebrated its jubilee conference in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, recently. This city was the birthplace of the association.

A unique feature of the celebrations was the meeting held to unite the N. B. W. T. A. with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Agnes E. Slack, president of the N. B. W. T. A., presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering. Presidents from 48 English county branches of the N. B. W. T. A. presented each of the W. C. T. U. officers with flowers.

In announcing the new name—the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union—by which the association will, in the future be known, the hope was expressed that the union will be an ever-growing food to sweep away all causes of sin and suffering.

PUT SCHOOLS ON FIRM BASIS OF BUSINESS, ADVISES REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

unions, on the other hand, school committees have not only come to see the marked advantage of centering the administration of the schools in one business office, but they have realized the advantage of having the school office conducted as a business office, have employed necessary clerical service and have provided all essential equipment for carrying on the work of the office economically and effectively.

Diversity of the Problem

During the course of its investigation the committee was impressed by the diversity of its problem. The State has 73 superintendency unions. They vary in the number of teachers employed from 14 in the Hindale, Peru, Washington and Windsor Union to 96 in Lexington, Bedford Union, the average being 41. They vary in the number of school buildings from five in the Dunstable, Pepperell, Tewksbury Union to 25 in the Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Sandisfield Union, the average being 13. In the mileage necessary to complete a circuit of the schools they vary from eight miles in the Billerica Union to 100 or 150 miles, according to the season, in the Becket, Chester, Middlefield Union, the average being 55 miles. The valuation of towns included in the unions varies from \$100,000 in the case of Gay Head, to just under \$20,000,000 in the case of Easthampton.

It is clear that the superintendency unions in Massachusetts comprehend situations that are extremely rural, with the one-teacher school as typical, as well as urban conditions with the highly centralized graded school

LURE OF SALEM'S EARLY DAYS HOLDS VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES

(Continued from Page 1)

gardens in Salem that are a glory of early summer bloom.

And in the homes beautiful enough in themselves, are the fine furnishings that have lived with generations of gentle folk, acquiring added charms from such association. There are booths with wares peculiar to Salem for sale. Refreshments are being served in Hamilton Hall and in the Pickering Garden.

The military, society and civic parade held yesterday afternoon was one of the finest demonstrations of the kind ever seen in Salem. The thousands of visitors who came from surrounding cities and towns were enthusiastic in their praise.

From early afternoon until the parade started at three o'clock, every road leading into the city was jammed with automobiles which were kept moving by a large force of traffic police and the state constabulary on motor cycles and with even the most efficient handling it took more than an hour after the parade had disbanded to restore traffic to normal. One of the largest crowds that has ever visited this city filled its streets.

Tercentenary Banquet

Representatives of the State and Nation joined in presenting the earliest greetings to Salem at the tercentenary banquet last night. Vice-President Charles G. Dawes; William M. Butler, United States Senator; and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller also spoke in their official capacities, while President Calvin Coolidge sent greetings.

Standing as a primary safeguard against the mob rule and demagogic domination which may menace a democracy is the Constitution, the Vice-President said, and as one of its most effective modern aids, the radio. By the Constitution, made possible through the contributions of such men as founded Salem, government action is based on the sound and mature judgment of the people, he said, and the radio is destined to be one of the greatest safeguards of the Constitution.

While the political demagogue and mob ruler tried to influence his public through emotional appeals, when a public man has to make his appeal over the radio he must base it on reason and common sense, the Vice-President continued. Thus, with the advent and spread of the radio as a method of communication, political soundness is spread, he said.

Touching on one of his favorite subjects, the Senate, the Vice-President said: "I have just served as presiding officer of the Senate for seven months of continuous speaking. That has really given me a great experience and a sincere sympathy with audiences."

Senator Butler spoke briefly and read the following message from President Coolidge:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing through you to the people of Salem my cordial greetings on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Salem. The country this year units in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and it is given to Salem to commemorate not only the founding of our Government but a glorious past in the events which made the Declaration a possibility.

"While the committee will direct its efforts to the election of Mr. Cristman, it will not confine its activities to the senatorial. It would be illegal to do that, as we shall strive to elect a Legislature to enact an enforcement code and must have a Governor who will enforce the bill. Our nominees will be announced by Aug. 1."

The Bowl property, comprising 40 acres in the midst of Hollywood, belongs to Los Angeles County, which has leased it to the Hollywood Bowl Association for operating purposes for a period of 99 years. The organization is not conducted for profit.

This project looks to the ultimate conversion of the property into a county park and fine arts center, with picture and sculpture galleries, a children's theater, and other features such as the Theater Arts Alliance, the parent organization from which the hope of the Bowl sprang, first outlined a decade ago.

The feature of the plan is the expansive verdure stage, whose dimensions are practically 300 feet across and 400 feet deep. It will be supplemented with a movable stage in the foreground, fully equipped for concerts, theatrical, operatic and other performances. All mechanical equipment, dressing rooms and other auxiliaries will be housed beneath the verdure stage.

The fifth season of summer concerts which has just begun, includes forty symphony programs to be given during eight weeks under the leadership of Sir Henry Wood. William van Hoosier, Eugene Goossens, Emil Hauk, and Alfred Hause, Mrs. Lillian Atherton, Irish is general chairman in charge of this season's activities.

Wee Scots Prepare for Voyage to "Auld' Country"



Anticipating Their Part in the Scottish Games and Dances, Robert and John Douglas Are Already Practicing the Sailors' Hornpipe. They Will Sail With 1,200 Other Scots on the Second Excursion of the Order of Scottish Clans. Right Is "Wes Duncan" Douglas, Who, With the Aid of His Cousin, Roberta, Is Consulting the Map in Preparation for His Trip. All Are of Fitchburg, Mass.

MACMILLAN PARTY AT BATTLE HARBOR

"Beautiful Run" Is Reported by the Commander

PORLAND, Me., July 8 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Donald B. Macmillan and the members of his sub-Arctic expedition spent the Fourth of July at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

In a message received here today the explorer said the schooners Bowdoin and Sachem had a beautiful run from Bay Islands on the east coast of Newfoundland.

"Everyone is thoroughly enjoying the trip, even the three girls," he added.

The "girls" are Mrs. Rowe B. McCall of Providence, R. I., wife of the owner of the Sachem; Miss Marion Smith of Wiscasset; and Miss Maud Fisher of New York.

NOTED DRY TO LEAD CONTEST DIRECTED AT MR. WADSWORTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—C. E. Nicholson, has been appointed chairman of the Independent Republican Campaign Committee of New York State and campaign manager for Franklin W. Cristman of Harkness, N. Y., the committee's candidate for United States Senator at next fall's election.

Mr. Cristman's campaign will be directed to the defeat of Senator James W. Wadsworth, regular Republican candidate, who will seek re-election.

Mr. Nicholson is a director of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and has been serving since February of this year as chief assistant to Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent. He is already known in New York State for his legislative work in connection with the State prohibition campaign several years ago, as well as in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C. and Indiana, his home State. As a member of the Indiana Legislature he introduced the first prohibition measure put on the statute books of that State. He is a lifelong Republican.

Mr. Nicholson is confident that the dry voters of the State, both Republicans and Democrats, will support Mr. Cristman in his candidacy, and elect him to the United States Senate. He also disclosed that the committee purposes to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, to run with Mr. Cristman. Campaign headquarters will be opened this week.

"There is evidence of a general uprising in the Republican Party against Senator Wadsworth, because of his desecration of the party platform on prohibition," Mr. Nicholson declared, citing the formation of the Anti-Wadsworth Club of Jamestown, Chautauque County, the Yates County Dry League, and other bodies already organized to oppose the incumbent senator.

"While the committee will direct its efforts to the election of Mr. Cristman, it will not confine its activities to the senatorial. It would be illegal to do that, as we shall strive to elect a Legislature to enact an enforcement code and must have a Governor who will enforce the bill. Our nominees will be announced by Aug. 1."

Boston Traffic Survey Shows Big Gain on Cambridge Street

FINAL tabulation showing the number of motor vehicles entering and leaving downtown Boston between 5 a. m. and 6 p. m., July 5, is given by the Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

Total No. of vehicles standing in 1924	Relative percentage increase	Total No. of vehicles in 1925	Percentage increase
1,254		12,862	20.0
Charlestown Bridge.....	16.65	12,862	20.0
Boston Harbor Street.....	12.18	11,822	21.0
Boston Street.....	12.40	12,212	15.0
Dorchester Avenue.....	12.10	8,901	10.0
Craigie Bridge.....	11.91	8,901	10.0
Summer Street Bridge.....	8.81	8,822	2.0
Warren Avenue Bridge.....	8.81	8,822	2.0
Park Avenue.....	8.81	8,822	2.0
Commonwealth Avenue.....	7.49	8,681	1.0
Harrison Avenue.....	7.49	8,681	1.0
Brattle Street.....	4.17	4,172	0.0
Congress Street Bridge.....	3.77	3,609	2.0
Albany Street.....	2.77	2,809	4.0
Tyler & Holden Street.....	2.04	2,427	1.0
W. Newbury Street.....	2.04	2,427	1.0
South Ferry.....	1.87	1,872	2.0
South Station.....	1.87	1,872	2.0
Chestnut Street.....	1.87	1,872	2.0
Piney Street.....	2.01	1,912	2.0
Bowen Street.....	2.01	1,912	2.0
Total.....	188,529	188,914	21.0%
Increase			

*Decrease.

Record Kansas Wheat Crop Nearly Double 1925 Total

Combine Harvesters to Reap More Than Half— Usual Mobile Army Greatly Reduced

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—All records for wheat production will be broken in Kansas this year. As of July 1, the crop estimate of the Santa Fe railway agricultural department puts the 1926 yield at 140,000,000 bushels as compared with the 76,000,000 total of last year.

More than 50 per cent of the Kansas crop this year will be harvested with combines, which with a crew of two men and two boys driving one tractor, will do in one operation what 12 men and sometimes 25 horses formerly did in two operations, making the production cost of Kansas wheat this year at about 50 cents per bushel and on a basis of a market

price of \$1.00 per bushel giving the producer a good profit, authorities declare.

Improved Machinery

The big yield of Kansas wheat this year is reported in the south central and southern part of the State. The wheat there is yielding an average of 25 bushels per acre and in some instances as high as 40 bushels. In the north and northwest the crop is negligible. For lack of rain the wheat is almost a failure in the extreme northwest where yields as low as 2½ bushels per acre are reported.

Very few farmers are making any attempt to store their wheat. Nearly all the Kansas wheat is of the variety known as "Kanred" or "Turkey Red." The heads are exceptionally long, even where the stalks are short as in the eastern portion of the State and the berry is uniformly large and heavy.

With the lessened demand for harvest labor because of the use of improved machinery, it is estimated by J. H. Crawford, director in Kansas for the United States Free Employment Service, that the Kansas harvest army is this year 40 per cent smaller than formerly.

Harvest Army Smaller

Wages for harvest hands this year are normally \$4 per day with board, \$1 less than last year, but the cut has had no effect to decrease the number of laborers available. The crews on the combines are highly paid men and specialized in their work. The mobile harvesting army is being used where the old header boats and reapers are still in use.

Kansas farmers now own more than 7,000 combines, C. W. Lane of the Santa Fe agricultural department declared. The demand for the machines, which cut a swath of wheat 16 feet wide, thresh and return all but the wheat berry to the land, has been such that fully a thousand farmers failed to secure delivery in time for this year's crop.

"One of the most interesting sights in western Kansas right now is to see the gasoline machinery in the wheat fields and right across the fence in the cool shade, the horses kicking up their heels," said Mr. Lane.

MRS. ROBERT P. BASS CONTRIBUTED \$6000

MEXICAN PLEADS FOR A RETURN TO DEMOCRATIC ERA

Jose Vasconcelos, Educator, Declares It the Solution of Country's Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8.—Democracy, not dictatorship, is the only solution for Mexico's problems, and Mexico has proved itself capable of democratic government, Jose Vasconcelos, former Secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico, declared in his second Harris Foundation lecture at the Institute of Politics, held at the University of Chicago.

"The constantly self-asserting revolutionary spirit in Latin-American nations is enough to show that we shall have no enduring peace in this Continent so long as there are one-man governments and dictatorships in our nations," he said in a vigorous plea for return to the democratic system. "The Latin-American people have proved themselves time and again capable of moral altitude and sacrifice; we may feel certain that the sun will rise to dissipate the shadows."

Democracy Is Defended

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Vasconcelos defended democracy.

"How can illiterates vote?" he was asked.

"I have seen illiterate Indians vote—and vote right," he replied. "The heart tells them which is the honest man. Sometimes the look of the man tells all."

Doubts were expressed about the feasibility of democracy. He answered spontaneously:

"I find that humanity everywhere has a very large amount of common sense."

In a presentation of the case for self-government in Latin-America, the Mexican educator said:

"The only progress ever made in Mexico comes also from the time of democracy initiated by Juarez and continued by Lerdo. It was then that the first and the best railroad of the country was built; remember this. In the sixties, the first railroads, the first schools, and, together with material advantages, a complete reform of the social order; a democratic, liberal reform; the organization of public life away from the bonds of the church; the drafting of educational plans; the establishment of compulsory primary teaching; the moralization of the personnel and the methods of handling public funds. It has always been noted that the generation of politicians and statesmen that accompanied Juarez in his task, after years of public service, never accumulated wealth."

Discusses Diaz Regime

They did produce splendid financiers, like Dublan and Romero, who organized the fiscal system of the country and brought money into the national Treasury, after covering all public needs.

"Most people believe, especially outside of Mexico, that the most progressive period of our history is owed to the iron rule of Porfirio Diaz. I do not deny some of the strong qualities of Porfirio Diaz, particularly today when we see his imitators trying to copy all of his vices but none of his virtues. The virtue of Porfirio Diaz was personal honesty and decency regarding money affairs.

"Yet we shall have to condemn him, and his system of government, if we only stop to think that any despotism of a personal nature, as despotisms have to be in countries without a monarchical tradition, has to be temporary and limited at least to the period of life of the despot. And the despot, leaving no political inheritance, is always unable to take care of the future."

"So I feel entitled to say to all those defenders of the iron rule: if you do not want to see another cycle of revolution such as the one we are passing now in Mexico, do not lend any assistance to the personal aggrandizement of any Porfirio Diaz, whether imitated or authentified."

Dictatorship Signs of Decay

"It is only through democracy that all of our problems will have to be solved. No other system of government has proved successful anywhere. The fact that so many of the Latin-American nations are falling today into the hands of dictators constitutes only a sad sign of decay."

"Fortunately we can still turn for comfort toward the most advanced of the Latin nations, to nations like France and Argentina and Brazil. May their example help us and may it be enough to restore the confidence of those that believe we are incapable of rising to the standards of free governments."

Mexico can achieve democracy if she follows the examples of her own leaders, Juarez and Madero, Dr. Vasconcelos said, which means two main remedies—public education and political "propaganda" in favor of civilized forms of government put into effect by honest civilian leaders. Of these two, political propaganda to establish rights of citizenship should be the main key held, because "moral authority is the main force of the educator and this moral authority cannot be shown by the agent and the follower of dictatorship."

Protesting against dictatorship, as experienced in Mexico, Dr. Vasconcelos said further:

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

MAHLSTEDT'S

GUARANTEED

Building Materials and Coal

New Rochelle Rye Manayunk

55-5100 700 700

The Best of Everything
to Build Your Home
and Keep it Warm

NEW ROCHELLE

COAL & LUMBER CO.

"Founded on Integrity"

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

gather, as their end is the same, the enslavement and exploitation of the people, for the benefit of a small, powerful group.

"Back of every dictator you will find always a small group of devoted foreign friends that for pay go into their own countries and if necessary criticize their own government in order to support the actions of the "great" that is all alone to deserve a backward nation." The people of such a nation are described as ignorant, "illiterate, reactionary, but the despot, is the exception, the genius, the superman."

"There is no thinking American who desires to see a dictator in his own country. Let us then do not do unto other what you do not wish to have done unto you. After all we have got always to go to the Gospel for guidance and advice. Democracy is the only form of government for any country of the New World."

NEW TRANSATLANTIC CABLE HAS BEEN LAID

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (Special Correspondence)—The shore end of what will be the fastest transatlantic cable was laid at Bay Roberts, received by the cable ship, Cyrus Field.

Late in September, when the Newfoundland-New York end of the cable is completed, messages will be flashed across at a speed of 2500 letters, or about 500 words a minute. The most modern cable now in operation, that between New York and the Azores, which was laid in 1924, has a capacity of less than 2000 letters a minute. Other cables have a speed of about 300 letters a minute.

The new cable is the eighth operated by the Western Union that runs from New York to Ireland or England by way of Newfoundland.

Doubts were expressed about the feasibility of democracy. He answered spontaneously:

"I find that humanity everywhere has a very large amount of common sense."

In a presentation of the case for self-government in Latin-America, the Mexican educator said:

"The only progress ever made in Mexico comes also from the time of democracy initiated by Juarez and continued by Lerdo. It was then that the first and the best railroad of the country was built; remember this. In the sixties, the first railroads, the first schools, and, together with material advantages, a complete reform of the social order; a democratic, liberal reform; the organization of public life away from the bonds of the church; the drafting of educational plans; the establishment of compulsory primary teaching; the moralization of the personnel and the methods of handling public funds. It has always been noted that the generation of politicians and statesmen that accompanied Juarez in his task, after years of public service, never accumulated wealth."

Discusses Diaz Regime

They did produce splendid financiers, like Dublan and Romero, who organized the fiscal system of the country and brought money into the national Treasury, after covering all public needs.

"Most people believe, especially outside of Mexico, that the most progressive period of our history is owed to the iron rule of Porfirio Diaz. I do not deny some of the strong qualities of Porfirio Diaz, particularly today when we see his imitators trying to copy all of his vices but none of his virtues. The virtue of Porfirio Diaz was personal honesty and decency regarding money affairs.

"Yet we shall have to condemn him, and his system of government, if we only stop to think that any despotism of a personal nature, as despotisms have to be in countries without a monarchical tradition, has to be temporary and limited at least to the period of life of the despot. And the despot, leaving no political inheritance, is always unable to take care of the future."

"So I feel entitled to say to all those defenders of the iron rule: if you do not want to see another cycle of revolution such as the one we are passing now in Mexico, do not lend any assistance to the personal aggrandizement of any Porfirio Diaz, whether imitated or authentified."

Dictatorship Signs of Decay

"It is only through democracy that all of our problems will have to be solved. No other system of government has proved successful anywhere. The fact that so many of the Latin-American nations are falling today into the hands of dictators constitutes only a sad sign of decay."

"Fortunately we can still turn for comfort toward the most advanced of the Latin nations, to nations like France and Argentina and Brazil. May their example help us and may it be enough to restore the confidence of those that believe we are incapable of rising to the standards of free governments."

Mexico can achieve democracy if she follows the examples of her own leaders, Juarez and Madero, Dr. Vasconcelos said, which means two main remedies—public education and political "propaganda" in favor of civilized forms of government put into effect by honest civilian leaders.

Of these two, political propaganda to establish rights of citizenship should be the main key held, because "moral authority is the main force of the educator and this moral authority cannot be shown by the agent and the follower of dictatorship."

Protesting against dictatorship, as experienced in Mexico, Dr. Vasconcelos said further:

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

TID-BIT SODA SHOPS

"Lunches Places" for All of Us. Open week days 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 19 W. 46th St., 20 W. 45th St. Inside 46th St. Building. Acreage 30 East 23rd Street. These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

Gowns

"COLFET"

Unusual in quality and price—other cracks from \$100 to \$600.

Tolley's Gown Inc.

1200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Liberty & Commerce Bldg.

Rooms 1000-1010, 10th Floor.

159-500 700 700

The Best of Everything

to Build Your Home

and Keep it Warm

NEW ROCHELLE

COAL & LUMBER CO.

"Founded on Integrity"

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

gather, as their end is the same, the enslavement and exploitation of the people, for the benefit of a small, powerful group.

"Back of every dictator you will find always a small group of devoted foreign friends that for pay go into their own countries and if necessary criticize their own government in order to support the actions of the "great" that is all alone to deserve a backward nation."

The people of such a nation are described as ignorant, "illiterate, reactionary, but the despot, is the exception, the genius, the superman."

"There is no thinking American who desires to see a dictator in his own country. Let us then do not do unto other what you do not wish to have done unto you. After all we have got always to go to the Gospel for guidance and advice. Democracy is the only form of government for any country of the New World."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Real Meaning of Dictatorship

"A dictator cannot last long if he fails to retain foreign help and support. The imperialist and the dictator always find ways to come together."

Now Showing

Beautiful Summer Hats

at \$10.00

27 East 45th Street, New York

These Are Our Only Shops.

Summer Time in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, July 8
FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State, is the ranking Government official in Washington. Some one intimated to him that he was now President, for all practical purposes.

"That is as near to being President as I will ever get," he replied with a chuckle. "No, I have nothing to say," he added in his capacity of Secretary of State, referring to matters before the department.

It takes some time for the machinery at the Capitol to run down after Congress has adjourned. A visitor was surprised to find the elevators running and persons going up and down on them. The Senate and House restaurants open and the little subway trains rumbling as usual on the little railway between the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office building.

As for secretaries of Senators and Representatives, they are busier than ever. Members who have not yet left the city are dictating letters, giving directions and in general concentrating on their last-minute duties, all of which means heavy work for secretaries; while the secretaries of those who have already gone have double duty laid upon them, representing their principals as well as doing their own work.

The Congressional Record continues to be published daily and is copious with speeches held for revision and extension. A notice appears on the first page of the current Record that the last issue will appear not later than 10 days after adjournment of Congress sine die, signed by George H. Moses, chairman, who is campaigning in New Hampshire to be sent back to the Senate.

Washington keeps tabs on the correspondence of the country. Harry S. New, Postmaster General, has looked over his books and discovers that letter writing is on the increase everywhere except in Jersey City, N. J. That city showed a decrease in postal receipts for June, 1926, over June, 1925, but it is altogether probable that it posted a large proportion of its letters in New York City.

At any rate, New York's mail business for June amounted to \$5,900,000, an increase of \$316,516 over that of last year. The greatest increase, however, in any of the 50 cities was found in Fort Worth, Tex., 39.49 per cent. Jacksonville, Fla., came next—a convenient place to mail letters on the way down to Miami and St. Petersburg—and Dayton, O., and Baltimore, Md., next in the order named.

Boston is high on the list of cities using the postal facilities freely, its business being exceeded only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. St. Louis is next to Boston. Each of these five cities does more than a million dollars worth of business in a year.

Altogether, the Post Office Department is a great enterprise, its receipts for the 50 cities chosen for study amounting to \$28,713,518 for June, which is an increase of \$1,732,355 over the corresponding period a year ago.

John M. Morin (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, the names of whose 10 children are set forth in his autobiography in the Congressional Directory, has two additional children by adoption. It was largely because he was so occupied with these children that he did not respond to the subpoena of the Senate investigating committee until a sergeant-at-arms had been ordered to bring him, he explained at his arraignment.

At the close of his testimony, William H. Kleg (D.), Senator from Utah, waved good-by to him in his debonair way, saying, "I hope you find your family well, Mr. Morin."

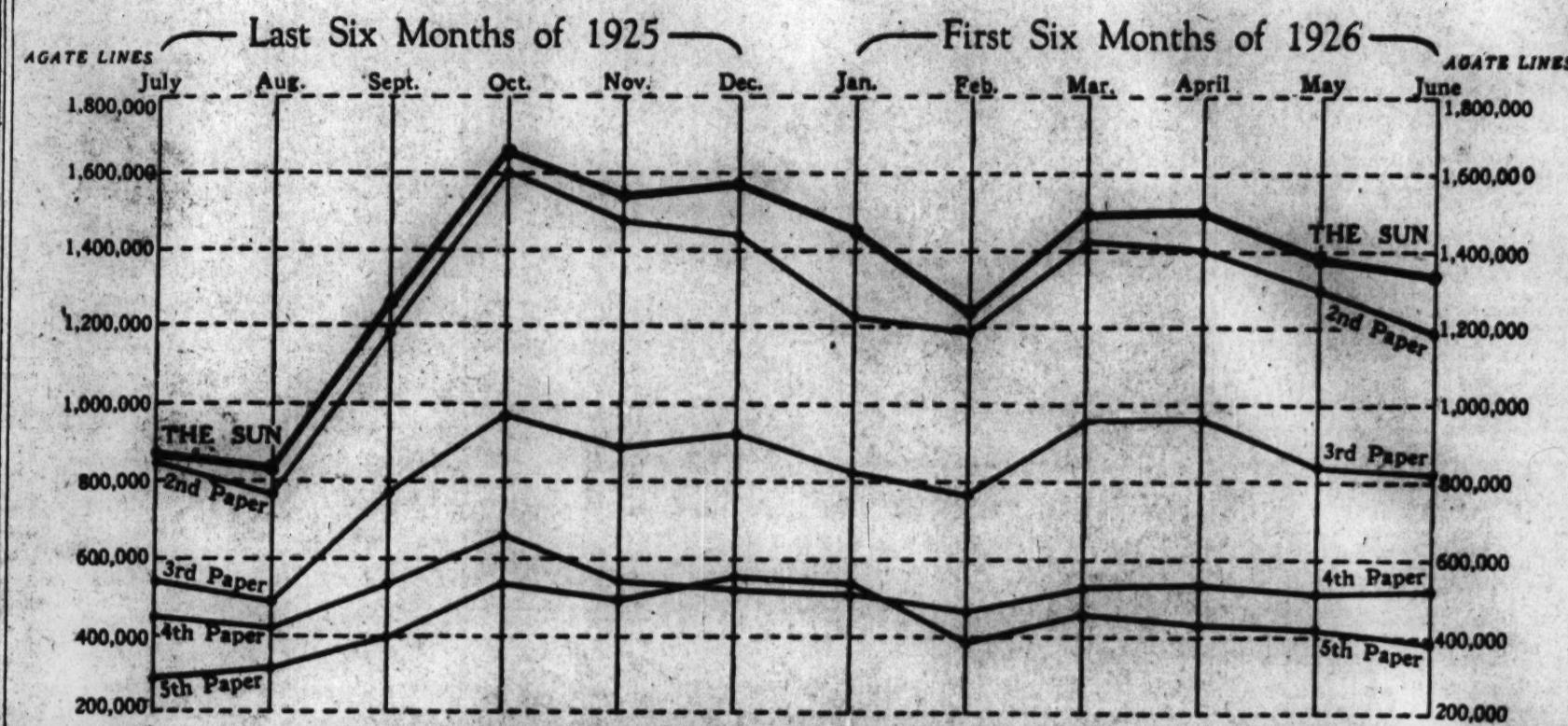
"I wish they would start an investigation to find out why the electorate is so eager to be paid these large sums of money that the politicians are accused of spending," said Benjamin C. Marsh of the National Farmers' Council, with a weary air. Mr. Marsh feels that there is something wrong with that phase of American citizenship, as well as with the bribers and buyers. "So much money for everything but the legitimate needs of the farmer" is his plaint as he lists on the tail of thousands of dollars passing from hand to hand, in cash, never in check, and nothing for the farmer but a "dismayed co-operative marketing bill" that pleases not one connected with agriculture except Secretary Jardine, and he does not count in the calculations of the Farmers' Council and other bodies that have been working for different means and ends."

Whatever the merits of these may be, the query of Mr. Marsh about a purchasable electorate remains pertinent.

Complaint has persistently been made that Washington had no environs, nothing interesting outside that which appertains to the Government activities directly in the city—except Mt. Vernon. Well, the automobile and the progress of events on a prosperous current has changed all that. There is now Monticello, Jefferson's home and the University of Virginia which he founded at the foot of the hill, a little farther away, but nothing of distance when planning a motor trip. Gettysburg is within easy motor- ing distance of Washington, and Harper's Ferry not so far, Annapolis only about an hour and a half over an improving road and only a trifle more remote than Fredericksburg, Va., where the restoration of Colonial Kenmore can be viewed in progress.

A fireproof reproduction of the original kitchen, a one-story wing, will house genealogies of prominent Virginia families and historical data. The corresponding wing on the other side of the mansion, formerly Col. Fielding Lewis's library, will be converted into quarters for the civilian and executive offices. This will release the main building to the public and as rooms are being filled with old furniture and historic objects, it will become, as it is now, for that matter, one of the most interesting places to which the tourist may extend his Washington visit.

Record of Total Advertising—New York Evening Newspapers TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1926



The Outstanding Leader Among New York Evening Newspapers

THE characteristic that determines the productivity of a newspaper as a medium for advertisers is the kind of people who read it.

If all persons were equally responsive to advertising, then the newspaper with the largest circulation would bring the best results. But persons vary greatly in their needs and desires, in their purchasing power, in their intelligence, in their attitude toward advertising.

And so, newspapers vary greatly in their value to advertisers—in their ability to produce results; and this variation is dependent more on the quality, the responsiveness, of circulation than on the quantity.

The reason why advertisers get better results through The Sun than through any other New York evening newspaper, the reason why they use more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper, is because The Sun is read by people of more than average means and better than average intelligence—people who have purchasing power as well as purchasing impulse—people of wide activities, many interests and large influence—people who are responsive to advertising.

Among these people The Sun has a larger home circulation than any other New York weekday newspaper.

For twelve consecutive months The Sun has published more advertising than any other New York evening newspaper—an indication of the superior productivity of its advertising columns.

During this period The Sun published 16 million lines of advertising—leading the second evening newspaper by more than one million lines.

For twelve consecutive months The Sun has made larger gains in advertising than any other New York evening newspaper—an indication that advertisers in increasingly large numbers are becoming convinced of the advantages of The Sun and are satisfied with the results secured through The Sun.

Behind its effectiveness as a medium for advertisers—behind its large and growing circulation among the kind of people that advertisers are most anxious to reach—stands the high quality of The Sun as a newspaper.

Vigorous and independent in its editorial policies, complete and accurate in all its news departments, entertaining in its many features, clean, wholesome and interesting throughout—The Sun naturally attracts as its readers the progressive and prosperous men and women of New York.

The Sun maintains a rigid censorship on all advertising

The  **Sun**
280 BROADWAY

BOSTON WASHINGTON, D. C. CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PARIS LONDON BERLIN PEKIN ROME
Old South Building Muncy Building 208 So. La Salle St. Van Nuys Building 10 Boulevard des Capucines Trafalgar Building 14 Unter den Linden 11 Via La Munita 25 Piazza Mignanelli Roma 5

2000 Miles in Cars Across the Fertile "Deserts" of Australia

Cauliflowers 30 Inches in Diameter Seen—"Sugar-Bag" Honey of Wild Bees—Native Cuts Wife's Hair to Make String

By MICHAEL TERRY

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—On July 23 the complete party detrained the caravan at Emu-galan, the terminus of the only railway that runs 200 miles inland. Then the ever-flowing Katherine River was crossed, and we set out for Wave Hill cattle station on the Victoria River, 300 miles to the south. The first 150 miles of the travelling was through heavily grassed lands, thickly covered with endless numbers of trees about 30 feet high. As one buzzed through this country, the impression imparted was that you were traveling in a sort of moving "clearing" in the bush. Three hundred yards distant vision ceased, a dark wall of bush hiding every glimpse of adjacent country.

The first lonely bushman was met at Montjilin; a tin hut, a garden, a water hole—that was his home. But what a garden, and the water hole, filled by a noisy brook fed by springs in the limestone hills close by, was an ideal bathing place. Its rich blue waters, tinged to green by the foliage at the water's edge, were fresh and so cool. Cares fled swifter than birds before a storm, once the swimmer had dived into its depths.

All Kinds of Vegetables

In the garden, beside a stately grove, flanked by paw-paw trees, grew all manner of vegetables. Of these the cauliflowers were the most remarkable. Supported by a network of sticks and string, one measured 30 inches across. Moreover its stem had been pierced by a wooden peg to retard its growth, for as the gardener naively said, "I'm almost afraid they'll grow out of my reach before I'm ready to eat them."

Some little distance ahead, many miles of large stones, "basalt boulders," tried the cars exceedingly. The ground seemed to be a mass of these stones, cemented together by a little soil. Had stones any value, this part of Australia would be rich indeed. Jolting, bumping, swaying and rattling, the cars fought every mile of the way. At last things got so bad that I decided to go due west, out on the open plains away from the hills hemming us in. Soon the caravan arrived in a veritable cul-de-sac among hills, and fearing the tank would be too great, I put them at the steep stony side of a hill. Lowest gears (78 to 1) were put in, and then, with engines burring at high speed, they crept slowly to the crest of the ridge. Tracks slipped a little when perched on the edge of a stone; trailers wobbled this way and that as their wheels rode over or fell between the stones; but to our great delight they never faltered. The first real test of the trip had been a success.

On the Divide

Once on the crest we traveled along adjoining spurs, mounting at last to the divide separating us from the plains. To the west there lay a vast light yellow sea—the black soil plains of the Victoria River, with their sunburnt Mitchell grass. Blue hills on the dim horizon, jagged like saw teeth; winding green serpents denoting the timbered course of a creek, swift-moving pillars of dust, the whirlwinds of the plains sucking greedily at the earth. These sights harmonized by the blinding sheen of sundown, left us absorbed for awhile ere the sun sank to rest in a ball, red as molten iron.

In this fashion we arrived at the edge of the South Esk table-lands, with the plains 300 feet below. Then onward to Mt. Cornish, where it appeared we were the first white men to arrive. Near here information was obtained from some blacks that told of a general migration of all but the hardest old diehards to better-watered parts. We had struck the worst season within record, and where the cunning black cannot get enough water for his simple needs, it was evident that white men would suffer to try. Having penetrated so far into the sand plains, we, therefore, decided to rest content with this achievement, making for better-watered parts where the risk of thirst was less.

Task Completed

Northward to the Cummins Ranges we wandered, eventually joining the main road to the coast near Fitzroy Crossing. There the machines were converted to wheels, for the bad going was behind. Down the great Fitzroy River we hummed at a much higher speed, arriving at Broome on Nov. 22. We had covered about 2000 miles in four months and had completed our task.

The impression brought back is that Northern Australia is not so handicapped as is generally believed.

Distinctive Millinery

Selected by Artists
Bold with a View Toward Service
The PARIS MILLINERY SHOPS
BUFFALO, N. Y.—ELMIRA, N. Y.
WORCESTER, MASS.
GEORGE DEERING
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

Also that lack of water is not the great problem. That owing to the consistent elevation in the interior of the country, white men can do well, I am equally sure. The principal occupation is, and will be, ranching. Cattle are there now; sheep will come. In the future minerals and cotton too will play their part. But none of these things can come to pass till a railway is built across the north, say from Broome to the Queensland system. Then, fed, maybe, by trucks, this steel link will become the foundation upon which the future of the north will be laid.

But, it may be asked, "Why bother about the north till the more temperate south is fully settled?" To this I would reply, "Remember that the English-speaking races have to justify the possession of their holdings on this earth without delay, or other folk may rightly, by arbitration or by acquisition, claim them for their own. We have a liability that is increasing yearly as the center of world affairs moves to the Pacific. Let us protect our cities by strengthening our frontiers, while we are among the aborigines.

Spears heads chipped from stone or glass, sharpened by rubbing sticks together, the magic of the medicine man, carving of boomerangs, making of smoke signals, big lizards for food; these and many other interesting customs were shown to us. The manufacture of hair rope is amusing—for the spectator. The husband grasps his wife's locks and rasps off a handful with a sharpened stone. This material he works into a ball and then, like a sandler rolling thread, he frays out a thin string and rolls it under his hand, up and down his thigh. The length of twisted string when finished is tied round his middle for future use.

An Interesting Dance

The corroboree is interesting to watch. Having prepared for it, the dancers assemble behind a large bush. The audience sets up a chant, slapping thighs with hollowed hands and tapping boomerangs together. At their command, the dancers issue from behind the bush. Stamping hard, with set faces, and great earnestness, they go through symbolical dances. They depict the hunting of the emu, the lifelike caricature. They tell of the wandering of the spirit kangaroos and snakes and wombats that brought their people to the country. Folklore and ritual all are expressed in their crude interpretations. Sometimes they follow each other in ever-winding circles; sometimes they advance, like soldiers at drill. But all the dances are done to a code taught by the old men of the tribe, and practiced for days to get it correct.

From Billinbara we entered the great sand plains covered with numberless sand ridges, strewn with scrub and trees and tufts of coarse spinifex grass. Running east and west in parallel lines of even height and unbelievably straight, these sand ridges look as though the giants of old had pulled a mighty harrow over the land. Their soft crests of deep wind-driven red sand were serious obstacles to the machines. The front wheels and those of the trailers refused to turn. As though snakes were hard on, they were forced through the sand by the power of the caterpillar tracks, piling the sand almost to the axles.

A Zigzag Course

Whenever possible, the ridges were not crossed; instead, we plotted a zigzag course down the valleys between them, dodging in and out where a break in the ridge gave the opportunity. Sometimes brushing through thickets like juggernauts, sometimes struggling over steep-sided ridges, always with the heat and flies and with smoke signals of wandering blacks not far away, we felt that every mile was something achieved against an unwilling nature.

In this fashion we arrived at the edge of the South Esk table-lands, with the plains 300 feet below. Then onward to Mt. Cornish, where it appeared we were the first white men to arrive. Near here information was obtained from some blacks that told of a general migration of all but the hardest old diehards to better-watered parts. We had struck the worst season within record, and where the cunning black cannot get enough water for his simple needs, it was evident that white men would suffer to try. Having penetrated so far into the sand plains, we, therefore, decided to rest content with this achievement, making for better-watered parts where the risk of thirst was less.

The Covered Wagon

Soon we arrived at Wave Hill cattle station, put more gasoline on board and set out to follow my route of 1922 to Gordon Downs cattle station on Sturt Creek. As we crept away, the bookkeeper brought the gramophone on to the verandah, letting us drive away to the tune of the "Covered Wagon."

This next stage was 225 miles. Apart from the sport of hunting wild turkeys on the motorcycle and the merry cackle of the kookaburras (laughing jackasses) at a pretty camp at Swan Creek, the days passed quietly. Halts were made at times to take survey positions, the movie camera was often shooting some incident. Sometimes made inspections of localities for minerals, plants and other things kept busy. After the long day's work it was peaceful to yarn round the fire for a while.

Soon the chilly night breezes would spring up and blankets were unrolled beneath the heavens. The far-away howl of a distant dingo, or the quiet whisperings of leaf to leaf in the breeze would break in on thoughts at times. Presently a snore here, or the rustle of someone turning in his blankets indicated that others were peacefully sleeping. Then it too would

soon be over.

Selected by Artists

Bold with a View Toward Service
The PARIS MILLINERY SHOPS
BUFFALO, N. Y.—ELMIRA, N. Y.
WORCESTER, MASS.
GEORGE DEERING
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

Each handkerchief in a dozen assortment is different from the rest. The prices usually are 25 to 50c each. Sold in dozens only.

MIDDLE AISLE

NY. BUFFALO N.Y.
554-562 Main Street Flint & Kent Buffalo, N.Y.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs \$2.50 Dozen

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Transplanted

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

DO WE have to stay in this place a whole year, mother?" Charles Harrison stood at the window, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, his face very sober, as he looked out over the little western town of Crofton.

"I expect we do, son," Mrs. Harrison came to the window and tucked her hand through her tall boy's arm. "You know when the Department of Agriculture sends father out to make a survey of conditions in any locality, he is never satisfied to do anything, but the most thorough job of it. Just between you and me, I think that why he was chosen to do the research out here, for I know that was considered a very important piece of work. If he accomplishes as much as he hopes to, it will almost certainly bring advancement for him—advancement in many ways. We're going to help him all we can, aren't we?" She tweaked his ear and smiled at him so cheerfully that his face brightened a little.

"Well, do our best, mother. But you know Crofton doesn't seem to have many possibilities, and for a fellow to be transplanted suddenly from Washington to this—" There was a great deal of meaning in the emphasis he put upon the last word, as he nodded toward the town.

"I know, dear, but things often grow all the better for being transplanted." Mrs. Harrison's eyes twinkled. "I believe there are ways you can help Crofton and ways in which Crofton can help you. You might try looking for those. And in the meantime, let's both try to help father by being as cheerful as we can. Is it a bargain?"

"That isn't a fair bargain," laughed Charles. "You are never anything but cheerful, anyway. I'll really do my best, though," he added seriously, "for of course I want to help father all I can, and I don't suppose it's very pleasant for you either to have me grumbling around."

"Or for you either," added his mother quickly, and they both laughed.

"Well, one way I can help Crofton is by cleaning up our back yard," said Charles good-humoredly. "Incidentally, it may make things a little pleasanter for the Harrison family."

"Things often work out that way," smiled his mother, as Charles picked up his cap and went out.

A Self-Appointed Task

"I don't see what Crofton can do for me that Washington couldn't do. And I wonder what I can do to help Crofton. There is plenty of room for improvement here, but I don't see what one boy can do." Charles whistled thoughtfully as he began his self-appointed task of cleaning the back yard. "This is quite a job," he said to himself, as he surveyed the disordered yard. "This old yard doesn't look as if it had ever been cleaned up before. That's one thing wrong with this town—folks don't seem to care much about their yards. Wish they could see Washington once!" Then with an effort he tore his thoughts away from his "home town" and settled down to do an effective piece of yard-cleaning. "I'll try to be as thorough at my job as father is at his," he said to himself.

What Position?

He was full of this idea as he walked to the school ground with Red, and when the latter asked him what position he liked best to play, Charles replied that he liked to pitch best, but that he's just as soon watch for a while. "Then I could spot your weak points, and help most that way," he said, feeling rather superior as he remembered the games he had watched the Senators play.

"All right," said Red, good-naturedly. "You'll probably find plenty of weak points, and we're anxious to have the best team possible, for we are trying for the district championship. We could use another good fielder, and I was hoping you might help to try for that."

Charles shrugged his shoulders. The idea of offering him—boy from

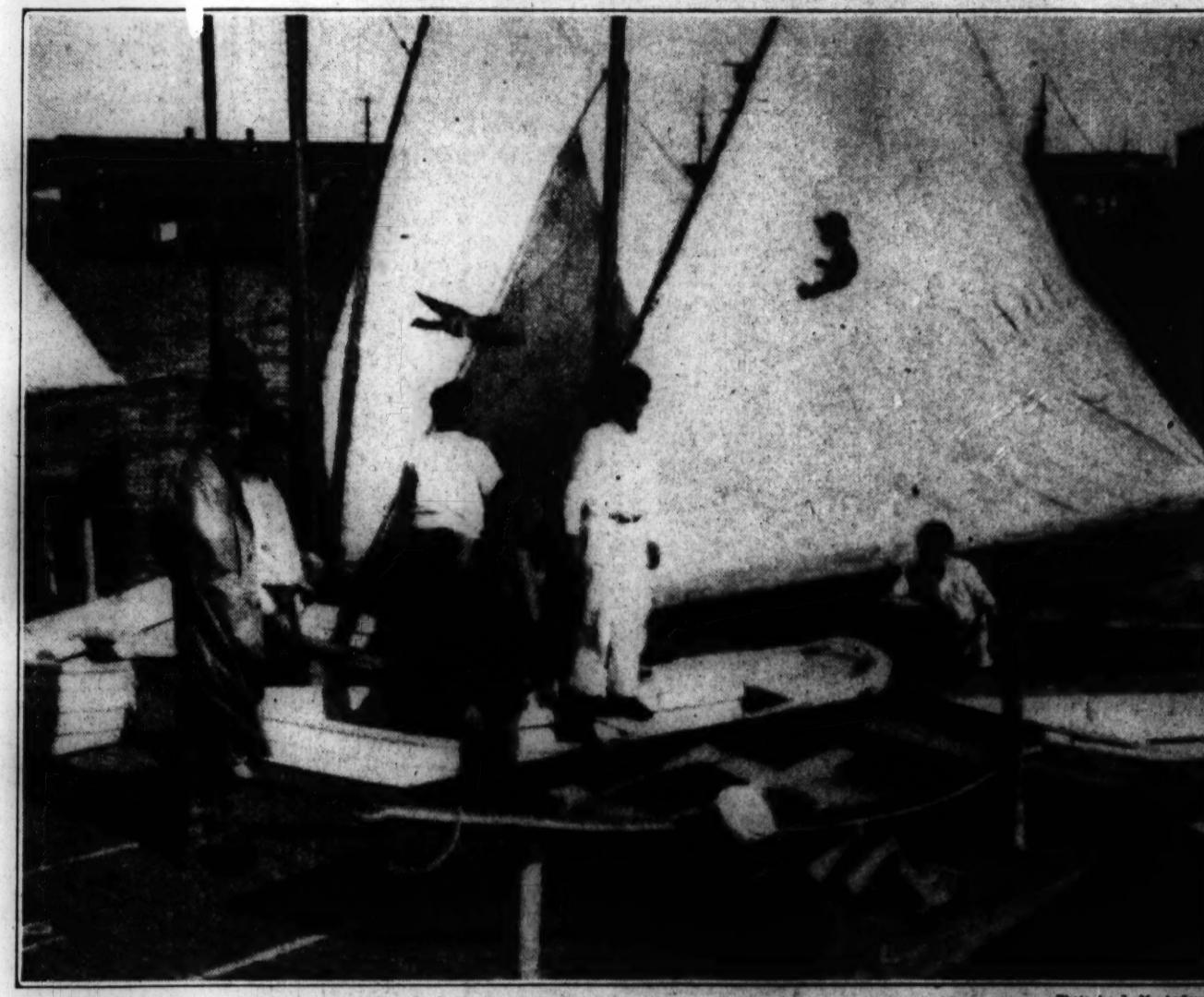


Photo by J. M. Andrews

Washington, who had played on the playgrounds there and who had often seen the big games—the idea of offering him anything but the best place on the team! They needn't think he'd play anything else! Of course, he hadn't played so much at home—there were so many other things to do—but he certainly could at least play better than these boys who probably had never even had a playground director in the grades and who probably even now merely shared a coach with all the rest of the school.

The Game Under Way

"Mr. Hall has been coaching us, but, of course, he won't be there tonight," Red was saying. "He's the manual training teacher." "They haven't even a real coach."

thought Charles, rather scornfully. "But when he had been introduced to the other boys, and the game was under way, he was glad that he had chosen to watch for a while. There was no question about it—these boys could play! Red was pitching for the first team, that's sure, but I'd like to play on one of the other teams."

"Not many," said Charles, with a funny little grin. "Say, you fellows can play! I'm not good enough for first team, that's sure, but I'd like to play on one of the other teams."

The boys glanced at each other as if to say, "This Washington boy is a real pitcher!" Charles flushed and added honestly, "I'm not good enough to have a place on that team at all. I can run pretty fast, but that doesn't put me in a class with these fellows." Suddenly Charles felt a great desire to be on the team—to help win that championship. Red came over between the innings and invited him to play; but Charles shook his head. "I'd rather

watch this evening," he said. "I'll play next time."

"Find a lot of weak points?" inquired Red when the game was over, and the boys started home.

"Not many," said Charles, with a funny little grin. "Say, you fellows can play! I'm not good enough for first team, that's sure, but I'd like to play on one of the other teams."

The boys glanced at each other as if to say, "This Washington boy is a real pitcher!" Charles flushed and added honestly, "I'm not good enough to have a place on that team at all. I can run pretty fast, but that doesn't put me in a class with these fellows."

The boys glanced at each other as if to say, "This Washington boy is a real pitcher!" Charles flushed and added honestly, "I'm not good enough to have a place on that team at all. I can run pretty fast, but that doesn't put me in a class with these fellows."

And as Charles walked home with Red he felt a new respect for Crofton, and a fervent wish that he might become good enough to play anything at all on the first team.

(To be continued)

The Bennetts and Their Books

CHILDREN," called Mrs. Bennett who was finishing the packing for their vacation in the mountains, "if you have decided on the books that you'll care to read over and over, I'm ready for them."

The eight-year-old twins, George and Ann, usually called George-Ann for they seemed almost like one, arrived first with the four Doctor Dolittle books. They never could agree on which was the best. Ann declared for "Doctor Dolittle's Post Office" because she liked the bird writing and the birds for letter carriers. George who was very fond of animals, liked the "Zoo" best. Their mother took all four for she knew they never tired of them.

"I can't decide which I want most," said 12-year-old Carl over the top of the armful he had to steady with his chip.

"I'm afraid there'll not be room for so many," said his mother, taking the top book.

"But I must have 'Don Quixote' and 'Gulliver's Travels,'" pleaded Carl.

Reading Together

"Very well, but perhaps we can let 'Robinson Crusoe' rest this summer. We'll take 'The Children's Homer' for that tells the story of both the Iliad and the Odyssey and you never know Homer too well. I wonder if you couldn't begin to read some real Shakespeare," as she took up "Lamb's Tales." "There's a complete Shakespeare at the cottage and I'll take my Arden 'Julius Caesar' and we'll read it together."

"That will be great!" Carl had learned that when Mother read with him he enjoyed things that seemed stupid when he tried them alone.

"I hope this idea we got from the Monitor will make somebody else happier during the summer vacation."

A. R. B.

(Perhaps there are others enjoying the vacation at home who have ideas for good times which they would like to share with us.—Ed.)

Byers, Colorado

I enjoy The Children's Page and Your Young Folks' Page very much. I am in the Seventh Grade and am twelve years old.

I have a pet dog and three pet rabbits. I also have two baby rabbits and a pretty pony.

I surely do enjoy Snubs and Waddles.

I live one mile from town and one-half mile from school. I live on a quite large farm. Walter S.

P. S.—I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, and reading the other children's letters.

Collingdale, Pa.

I would like to write and tell you how much I enjoyed the story called "The Wonder Bird." The little bird's name was Love. I am sure, when the mail man brings our Monitor I am filled with joy that there is a paper giving clean and interesting news.

I enjoy The Children's Page and Your Young Folks' Page, the latter being around my own age, but I enjoy both very much. I am 14 years old.

I hope to start a nature scrapbook soon.

Marjorie M.

Santa Monica, California

Dear Editor:

If any boy or girl wants to know anything about the Sesquicentennial Exposition I would be glad to tell them all I know. I live very near Philadelphia.

We receive the Monitor every day and I enjoy reading it. When I went to grammar school it helped me very much and I am sure it will help me in high school.

I think some of the experiences which are told in "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" help me in keeping my thoughts clear.

Sylvia T.

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

We do not go away for the summer so have planned a happy vacation at home. We got this idea from an article in the Monitor of June 11, 1926, called "A Vacation at Home."

Dear Editor:

EDUCATIONAL

The Classics and a Boy's Appreciation of Beauty

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence
ARGUMENTS for and against the teaching of the classics in English schools will issue forth in some profusion, so much so that the judgment of the plain man wavers to and fro, and one is inclined to believe that the conclusion of the whole matter is purely subjective—that it depends on personal experience and individual temperament.

Those of us who were trained in the classics themselves, and are conscious of the great debt we owe for such training, find it difficult to believe that an education can be complete without them. And yet we find eminent thinkers and writers, as well as less distinguished people, who assert roundly that they got good whatever from their classical training, and that the time spent in acquiring a smattering of Greek and Latin was wasted. And they point to the instance of Shakespeare who knew little Latin and less Greek. But against this one may say that, in the first instance, one can never devise a curriculum for a genius, and in the second that what was wrong in the classical teaching of a former generation was rather the manner than the matter. And it is perhaps a little difficult for any individual to be certain that he derived no value from a particular subject in his early training.

An Instance

We are all apt to generalize too much. For the wind bloweth where it listeth, and one of the great paradoxes of human life is that the things which we disliked and resented in our early years sometimes turn out a blessing in due season. Here is an instance which is not without some bearing on the point. Perhaps at any rate it is worth recording. There was a boy at a particular grammar school who quite frankly deplored the classical training which he complained, was forced upon him. Never did he desire to open a classical book after he left school. One would have said that the hours spent on teaching him classics were quite wasted.

Everyone knows the saying of Bacon that studies pass out into the characters. The assertion has been contested by many but largely, I think, owing to a misunderstanding. Bacon never said or meant that the studies should come out in the character in the same form and identical appearance in which they enter into the thought. They undergo change, sometimes a radical change in the process. The training in classics for instance is not primarily meant to produce eminent classical scholars.

But mark the sequel to the particular instance at school which I have described. It does perhaps point a moral that is usually overlooked. For the teacher, who had spent apparently quite unprofitable hours in attempting to inculcate a love of the great classical writers in this individual boy, received some ten or twelve years later from him the gift of an original woodcut—a real work of art of considerable delicacy and finish. And with the woodcut came a letter containing the following statement: "You did not teach me classics, you could not do it, for I had no linguistic ability whatever, and I positively disliked the lessons, but I realize now that I did learn something from them, and that was an appreciation of beauty, and here with I send you a work of my own in which I have tried to give expression to the sense of beauty which came into my life through the classics at school. The thing is crude and amateurish, I know, but if it gave me pleasure to do it, and I should like you to have it as a visible sign and token that your efforts to teach me classics were not entirely wasted."

The Mark of Classical Writers

From this instance it is obvious that the sense of precision, proportion, rhythm and harmony which are the notable characteristic of the greater classical writers can and often does penetrate and influence the thought of the pupil even when he is a recalcitrant learner. Can one attribute anything like equal value to the results of what we call utilitarian subjects? They probably sharpen the wits, and give shrewdness to the thought and art must not be neglected. But that they increase the finer perceptions, the more delicate emotions, the love of the beautiful which is surely a potent factor in promoting a good life, the all-important part it plays in the life of the service to the community can that be said? In an age where a taste for a facile, meretricious prettiness is all too common, that feeling for the chastity, austerity and simplicity of beauty which is the mark of the greatest classical writers should surely not be neglected.

Especially now that by a most ad-

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Woodbury BUSINESS COLLEGE

For most for 40 years. Magnificent new building. All courses. Enter any time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog. 727 So. Figueroa Los Angeles

NOW OPEN The SUMMER SESSION of BRYANT AND STRATTON BOSTON
Prepares and Places Graduates in Positions Offering Advancement. Send for Bulletin giving courses, etc. FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 7

legislate for the genius. No translation for the average man or woman is of anything like the same value as the original work, apart from the actual training in a most flexible and expressive language. It seems to me indeed of the highest importance at this particular juncture that we should realize the value of a classical training, even if it does not go very far, for the child brought up without the great tradition that is part and parcel of the men and women who spring from long educated families rather than for his more fortunate brother in the rich public schools. For to the young public schools, as it were, into a mystery—often transmuted into the values of

fairy tales authors. And we have many fine stories of out-of-door life by people who really know the life in the deep woods, animals, scenic beauty, etc. We are getting more the true stories of travelers, like Steffansson's own experiences for boys written by himself. Also, a recent fox caught in a trap, a pony-cart and a house afire, and of course a little boy. This is little Jimmy Fisher dictating his literary preferences to his mother, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who promptly added another juvenile to her list which would satisfy him. Being a genuine boy, Jimmy's tastes might be said to be young America's tastes. He doesn't care a whoop for Oliver Optic or Nick Carter. He wants down-to-earth realities. He wants to live the things he reads about, and read the things he lives.

Miss Alice Jordan of the Boston Public Library, children's librarian and critic, declares that the world is taking more real interest in children's books than it ever did before. Publishers of juveniles are now depending more and more on the judgment of children's librarians, and despite the fact that there are approximately 70,000,000 children in America and only 2000 children's librarians, the latter affect the juvenile output to an unbelievable extent. Publishers find it not only profitable but wise to cultivate the American Library Association committee on the production of children's books.

"The quality of child reading has improved vastly, as has the quality of children's books," says Miss Jordan. "When I say 'books are better, I am, of course, thinking largely about their literary value. Sunday school stories found in our 'Bible History, Illustrated,' are going out, and on the whole, there is a greater percentage of people writing for children who know and love children."

"And this is a blessing, for I find children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and passion, it is for mystery stories. And this insatiable hunger I attribute to the present age of sophistication, neurotic speed, the sensational moving picture—in short, the jazz cult. The demand for 'Hiatic stories exceeds anything it has ever been in the past. Needless to say, I am sorry this is so, for mystery stories create a wish for more of the same, kind and nothing else. They are not particularly broadening, and are apt to keep children keyed up to a pitch of suspense where nothing of a slower tempo will satisfy."

"There is entirely too much of this 'suspense' book. Children advance too fast under its influence. Their appetites become jaded; they are constantly on the lookout for something exciting on the next page. And that type of excitement has been created a wish for more of the same, kind and nothing else. They are not particularly broadening, and are apt to keep children keyed up to a pitch of suspense where nothing of a slower tempo will satisfy."

Teachers are given the option of teaching in the summer, and express their delight with the plan, for it brings 12 months' salary, and if they want to take a vacation they can choose it at a time to take advantage of courses offered at George Peabody College for Teachers and at Vanderbilt University. There are two vacations during the year, two weeks at the close of the spring term and two weeks at Christmas. Teachers say that, as the summer schools have for the most part children who really want to learn, teaching is really easier than than at any other time of the year.

It is greatest advantage, in the eyes of Mr. Weber and the Nashville public, is that the Nashville children learn just as much as, and get through school more quickly than under the old system.

Equally important as these official personally conducted trips is the interchange of teachers. Teachers in all the provinces of Canada have exchanged positions with teachers in England, New Zealand and Scotland. The largest number of exchanges have been with teachers in London, where exist so many tempting inducements to attract Canadians.

However, the movement of British teachers to Canada is now well under way. Already 150 secondary school teachers in the old country have registered to visit Canada this summer under the auspices of the Overseas Education League. "What do they know of England, who only England know."

New Impetus

In 1921 Major Ney undertook the name being changed from "Hands Across the Seas," to Overseas Education League, which more fully describes its present state of development.

Its objects are: To facilitate the study of the systems of education obtaining within the British Empire; and to strengthen the ties of mutual sympathy and trust among its peoples through the medium of the schoolroom.

To emphasize the responsibilities and privileges of Empire citizens, and through the teachers to foster both love of country and a higher sense of duty to the state.

To唤起 wider interest in the teaching profession, and the all-important part it plays in the life of the nation.

To perpetuate the memory of those

Commercial Schools

The Mount Royal School

1504 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

For Boys and Girls

Sub-Primary thru two years High School. Catalogue sent upon request.

MRS. RUTH CARTER EABENARD, Principal

Summer Session July 15th to Aug. 15th

Elliott School for Girls

LOS ANGELES

Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to Twelfth Grade Inclusive. Ideal home life.

Mr. H. M. ELLIOTT, Principal

Summer Session July 15th to Aug. 15th

Kenmore School

for Girls. Greenwich, Conn.

One hour from New York in the country. Special emphasis on intensive review for college entrance. General and special courses. Head Mistress: ELIZABETH L. ELY. Associate Head Mistress: EDITH CHAPIN CRAVEN, A. B. Bryn Mawr.

Columbus School

for Girls. Los Angeles

College preparatory with general academic courses. Music, Art, Dramatics, Individual attention. Every athletic facility. Upper and lower schools. Adm. MRS. MARY GRACE L. J. MCCLURE, Columbus, Ohio.

ONARGA

A military school that trains boys to be men. Accredited. Prepares for College Entrance. Individual attention. Athletics. 4 modern buildings. 60 miles from Chicago. Nonsectarian. Non-denominational. Protestant. CATALOG OF Col. J. M. Bittinger, Sept. 1, Onarga, Ill.

College for Women in Boston

Secular Science and Teacher-education. Open to women of general academic studies. 2 years for Certificate. 4 years for Degree. Diplomacy.

Dr. T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, Dus. 27 Garrison Street, Boston

College of Practical Arts and Letters, Boston University

Choate School

A Country School in a Model Town

FOR GIRLS

From 8 to 18 years of age.

Special emphasis on College Preparation and College Entrance.

AUGUSTA CHOATE, Vassar, Principal

400 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Mystery Stories and Good Literature for Children

"I WANT a story about a sack of potatoes, a busted bicycle, a fox caught in a trap, a pony-cart and a house afire, and of course a little boy." This is little Jimmy Fisher dictating his literary preferences to his mother, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who promptly added another juvenile to her list which would satisfy him. Being a genuine boy, Jimmy's tastes might be said to be young America's tastes. He doesn't care a whoop for Oliver Optic or Nick Carter. He wants down-to-earth realities. He wants to live the things he reads about, and read the things he lives.

Miss Alice Jordan of the Boston Public Library, children's librarian and critic, declares that the world is

taking more real interest in children's books than it ever did before. Publishers of juveniles are now depending more and more on the judgment of children's librarians, and despite the fact that there are approximately 70,000,000 children in America and only 2000 children's librarians, the latter affect the juvenile output to an unbelievable extent. Publishers find it not only profitable but wise to cultivate the American Library Association committee on the production of children's books.

"The quality of child reading has

improved vastly, as has the quality of children's books," says Miss Jordan.

"When I say 'books are better, I am, of course, thinking largely about their literary value. Sunday school stories found in our 'Bible History, Illustrated,' are going out, and on the whole, there is a greater percentage of people writing for children who know and love children."

"And this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is lacking, and children are altogether too trusting."

"If they have one preference and

passion, it is for mystery stories.

"But this is a blessing, for I find

children, as a rule, deplorably indiscriminating. We librarians are obliged to censor harshly, for they would take anything we handed them, just so there's an attractive picture in colors on the jacket. Of course the child who is caught young and never given anything else but good things will turn down rubbish with contempt. But, in the main, this excellent early training is

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK
Kenmore (Continued)	Mount Vernon (Continued)	Rochester (Continued)	Rochester (Continued)	Schenectady (Continued)	Troy (Continued)	Utica (Continued)	Yonkers (Continued)
PLUMBING HEATING L. A. WISER 12 Warren Avenue Office R. 2153 Residence R. 5531	KAPLAN'S MARKET A. KAPLAN, Prop. 53 South Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Branches: 171 So. 5th Ave., Mt. Vernon 70 Pondfield Road, Bronxville	INSURANCE PROTECTION With Service GEORGE DIETRICH COMPANY General Insurance 534-538 Granite Building Telephones Stone 5897 and 1654	Is Your Porch Fully Furnished? For the next two or three months much of your leisure time at home will be spent on the porch, which will be the most comfortable place it will be. Our Furniture and Rug sections, on Fifth Floor, are ready to assist you in making it what you would like it to be.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Entertaining? Let us suggest a delightful little menu and	The Drummond Grocery "The Store of Quality and Service" 113 Fourth Phone Troy 1259	When your car needs re-pairing call on us—we will give you expert service.	E. H. TIMM 23 North Broadway
E. R. ASHBERY Nash and Ajax Sales and Service 2085 Delaware Ave., Riverside 2384	VERNON HAND LAUNDRY, Inc. 15 West Third Street Laundry work all descriptions. Prices consistent with work produced and service rendered.	General Insurance 534-538 Granite Building Telephones Stone 5897 and 1654	Gould, Lee & Webster Now at THEIR NEW STORE 47 East Avenue Shoes for the Family	SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR COMPANY Quality, Value, with Superior Service 154 Jay Street Tel. 7850	DRY CANADA H. S. BARNEY CO. 217-221 State Street Phone 2880	UTICA MOTOR CAR COMPANY Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y. Telephone 7011	Charming Things for Young Women and Older Dresses Coats Scarfs Gloves Hosiery Lingerie
DELAWARE ELECTRIC "Buy your electrical supplies at an electrical store." 2950 Delaware Ave., Riverside 0382	LONG ISLAND Far Rockaway Lamp Shades Draperies JEROME Interior Decorator 1922 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway	FRED C. ROSCHER Stationery CORONA TYPEWRITERS 19 South 4th Avenue	ASK FOR VERTEX RAVEL-STOP Silk Stockings for Women "No runs through the VERTEX WAVELINE"	CRAIG & CO., Inc. HARDWARE-PAINTS GARDEN TOOLS 11 Erie Boulevard	CLIMAX Ready Mixed Paint Castle Floor Finish	PARK HILL GARDENS DINING ROOM 270 South Broadway	
Cushions Free Instruction Say it with Flowers DALSMER, Florist 1920 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway Telephone 0700 F. R.	MOUNT VERNON Attractive homes for sale or rent—conveniently located in restricted sections only. Consult R. R. EAGETTE, Realtor 16-18 E. 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	McCURDY & CO. Rochester, N. Y.	Forty-Eight East Avenue Just off Main Street Telephone 8633	DEVENPECK COAL CO. Lackawanna Coal 2 Van Guyling Avenue Phone 3400	HUFF UMBRELLA STORE Umbrellas repaired, recovered and made to order. 381 BROADWAY	WHEN IN YONKERS Dine at PARK HILL GARDENS DINING ROOM 270 South Broadway	
Charles J. Schoen Insurance P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oak 9427 & 3	Charles J. Schoen Insurance MME. E. BLAND For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks and Gowns 25 South 4th Avenue	"The House of Perfect Diamonds" ESTABLISHED 1834 Sunderlin's JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS 350 Main Street East, cor. Stillson Taylor Building Rochester, New York	McFARLIN'S 195 Main Street East	DeWITT'S LUNCH HOWENSTEIN & VAN PATTEN Food Cooked with the HOME FLAVOR 154 Jay Street	Utica	WHEN IN YONKERS Dine at PARK HILL GARDENS DINING ROOM 270 South Broadway	
LONG ISLAND QUILT SHOP Manufacture of All kinds of Quilts, Feathers, Down and Pillows Jobbers in Blankets—Sheets and Pillow Cases 788 Central Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.	EGGERT & AGINS Jewelers Fine watch repairing Jewelry remodeled Phone Oakwood 8181 17 So. 4th Ave.	McCloys 233 East Avenue Sporting Goods Golf—Baseball—Tennis	Men's High-Grade Suits and Overcoats Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes Men's Shoes, Hats, Furnishings and Sporting Wear	RICHARDSON HARNESS CO. Dealers in Leather Goods of Good Leather Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases 456 STATE STREET	THE GREAT Lockhart "Mill End" Sale Begins on Tuesday, July 13th	WHEN IN YONKERS Dine at PARK HILL GARDENS DINING ROOM 270 South Broadway	
E. A. Ready, Inc. JEWELER 90 Main Street Flushing, N. Y.	New Rochelle Homes Business Property	E. S. BOHACHEK Inc. Fire and Automobile Insurance in DIVIDEND Paying Companies	McFarlin Clothing Co. W. P. BARROWS, President	THE WALLACE CO. Always Reliable Everything for personal wear and for the home.	CLIMAX Ready Mixed Paint Castle Floor Finish	THE BROADWAY HARDWARE STORE 487 So. Broadway Tel. 7850	
BELL AHLE'S COFFEE SHOP Bell Avenue, Bayside, N. Y.	Frederic M. Bidstrup REALTOR Real Estate Insurance—Mortgage Loans 490-2 Main Street Phone 3071	FARMEN'S For LOWERS 331 Driving Park Avenue Glen 1240 Res. Glen 4484-M	McFarlin Clothing Co. W. P. BARROWS, President	JOHNSON'S GIFT SHOP Opp. 107 Jay Street (Next to Hobson Market)	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
H. GORDON The New York Tailor and Cutter 25 Duane Lane Opp. Broadway, N. Y., Flushing, N. Y. Telephone Flushing 2317	STAR CARS NEW SIX IMPROVED FOUR Beauty, Power, Endurance in Low-Cost Transportation	H. L. Wall Papers Are Attractive, Desirable and Inexpensive	RICHARDSON HARNESS CO. Dealers in Leather Goods of Good Leather Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases 456 STATE STREET	R. E. VAN VORST CO., INC. Plumbing—Heating—Roofing Hardware and Radio Sets 47 Mohawk Street, SCOTIA Phone 7-11	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	NEW CROWN MARKET S. KERN, Prop.	
V. V. SALTED NUTS may be procured at the Nut Kitchen, where they are made fresh every day in the rear of 385 Broadway, Flushing Telephone Flushing 2317	BETTEN MOTOR CAR CO. 344 Main Street Tel. 2259	RAPP'S SANI-CLEANING Is Dry Cleaning at its Best 58 Clinton Ave. N. 398 South Avenue	RICHARDSON HARNESS CO. Dealers in Leather Goods of Good Leather Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases 456 STATE STREET	RINDFLEISCH CLEANER AND DYER 116 Jay St. Phone 3188	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
Hempstead The <i>Vogue</i> Shop 5 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.	Academy Established 1919 MME. ESTELLE 922 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 105-108th St., New York	FARMEN'S For LOWERS 331 Driving Park Avenue Glen 1240 Res. Glen 4484-M	PROJANSKY CO. Tailors for Gentlewomen 39 EAST AVE.	SYRACUSE Home Investment	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	NEW CROWN MARKET S. KERN, Prop.	
The French Beauty Shoppe 235 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.	Duffy Power Co. F. L. WILLIAMS, Manager	THE PINE TREES Serge ONLY THE BEST things to eat. Everything is delicious.	PROJANSKY CO. Tailors for Gentlewomen 39 EAST AVE.	JOHN A. ROBERTS & CO. Utica's Greatest Store	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
W. M. TOLLEY'S Cantilever Shoes For Men and Women REX SHOE CO. 115-19 Jamaica Ave.	STAR CARS NEW SIX IMPROVED FOUR Beauty, Power, Endurance in Low-Cost Transportation	H. L. Wall Papers Are Attractive, Desirable and Inexpensive	Schenectady Satisfying Thousands	JOHN A. ROBERTS & CO. Utica's Greatest Store	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	NEW CROWN MARKET S. KERN, Prop.	
HENRY BAHRNBURG Incorporated Rich Hill 4330-4331 115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
RICHMOND HILL TOLLEY'S Hardware, Paints, Duco Housefurnishing Goods 46 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.	THE MOTTO SHOP 141 Cedar Street Rector 2719	BUILDING and REMODELING Estimates given without cost.	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SUNFLOWER RESTAURANT 264 W. Onondaga Street Near Court Street Circle	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	NEW CROWN MARKET S. KERN, Prop.	
BROOKLYN Phone Brooklyn 4649 W. G. GARTNER European Exporter, formerly with C. Neale, New York The Best and Latest Neale Products. Wares with a finishing Set like a Marcel Wave. (Finger Wave). Price \$18.00	THE MOTTOT SHOP 141 Cedar Street Rector 2719	ALBERT C. QUESTER 18 Vick Park A. Chase 2673	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	Dunham & Holmes MILLINERY—HOSIERY AND TOILET REQUIREMENTS 447 S. Salina Street	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
BRADLEY A. COOK, Inc. Quality—Service Dependability Interior Decorators Contracting Painters Wall Paper Tel. St. 7075	Brooklyn Phone Brooklyn 4649 W. G. GARTNER European Exporter, formerly with C. Neale, New York The Best and Latest Neale Products. Wares with a finishing Set like a Marcel Wave. (Finger Wave). Price \$18.00	INSURANCE Stones 1851	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
Bronxville WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal	WELLINGTON POTTER SERVICE BUILDING CONTRACTOR H. Geo. Hammon REPAIR WORK SOLICITED Immediate Attention 740 Woodbine Ave. Genesee 727-3	Walk-Over Shoes 324 East Main St.	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	Quackenbush & Co. Incorporated Established 1884 TROT	WILLARD & McNALLY 123 Genesee Street Utica 4737	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
Woodmere Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS REAL ESTATE	ASHLEY'S Schenectady Clothing Co. 313-315 State Street	HOME COOKED FOODS Delicious Sodas and Ice Creams Home-Made Candies 439 State Street	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SYRACUSE Home Investment	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
W. M. TOLLEY'S Hardware, Paints, Duco Housefurnishing Goods 46 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
Mount Vernon Phone Oakwood 9175 405 Warwick Ave.	THE MOTTOT SHOP 141 Cedar Street Rector 2719	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
PHILIP MILLER Taxi Service	THE CORNUCOPIA, Inc. Broad Street, corner Pittsburg Luncheon and Dinner Special Dinner \$1.00	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
OAKLEY'S 1 South 4th Avenue Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers Men, Women and Children	THE CEDAR STREET GARAGE GEORGE IUSE, Proprietor 14 Cedar Street Bronxville, N. Y.	HOME-COOKED DINNERS Chicken—Steak—Pork Phone Culver 1634-W for reservations. Tourists Accommodated Lodging, Meals, Camping Supplies at Float Bridge, Mrs. George Spies Irondequoit	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
VICTORY SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINE PARLOR 205 So. 4th Ave. D. D. BELLIS	W. J. PARKINSON Watchmaker and Jeweler 620 Central Blg. Stone 4687	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
FITZGIBBON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE Local and Long Distance Moving Packing, Crating and Shipping 45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone Oak 5377	M. KALISH Tailor & Valet Cleaners and Dyers Phone Bronxville 2325 Hotel Gramatan Avenue	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK BUILDING	EVANS & SONS Inc. Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings Green Watches Sixth Thomas Clocks	HYGRADE LAUNDRY The Laundry That Delivers the Goods 109 McLean Avenue	
BON TON DAIRY BUTTER and EGGS	Pelham You may have permanent waves in Pelham this year. Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices THE VANITY SHOP Brook Building Tel. Pelham 5201	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	WATSON & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry 3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2259 Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT	SEDWICK Realtor 804 CITY BANK			

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

While new dictatorships continue to spring up throughout the world that was to be saved for democracy, few victories have been scored since the World War for the parliamentary form of government. Since its installation in Poland, for instance, that country has had fourteen cabinets with 142 different ministers.

Little wonder its authority has been vitiated. In France one cabinet succeeds another with even greater speed than usual. In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece the modern parliaments play the rôle of the Roman Senate under the Empire, and despite the republican form of government in Germany, the Reichstag has never succeeded in surrounding itself with the nimbus of moral authority that for so long has surrounded the British "Mother of Parliaments."

With this decline in the prestige of parliaments there has grown up a demand for more authority in the hands of the elective head of the state—some form of permanent executive power independent of the legislative majority. "Pilsudski does not want to be degraded to President," the followers of the Polish field marshal and de facto dictator remarked facetiously when he declined the election, and personally he stated frankly that he thought the President of the Republic ought to have more power—to be more like the President of the United States. It will be recalled that two years ago, before being forced out of office, Alexandre Millerand said exactly the same thing about the Presidency of France.

This is a curious vindication of the American form of government, which before the World War was called rigid and unresponsive to public opinion. Originally established to check monarchy, it now appears to the Europeans as a desirable protection against the absolutism of parliaments. For at the bottom the trouble with the parliamentary form of government, as with the personal autocracy of kings and emperors, is the lack of responsibility to some other national agency. While they are in office, the European deputies are in effect so many uncrowned kings, and with the interest of their home constituents chiefly in mind, they are less apt to take a national point of view. In France, for instance, they hesitate to impose heavier taxes, because they fear the revenge of their local taxpayers, who are also their electors. In times of crises the many-headed parliaments have not shown the same efficiency as the single head, supported directly by public opinion; he may be called Premier, President, Dictator, or King. At the end of the war Mr. Lloyd George in Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau in France and President Wilson in the United States enjoyed practically dictatorial powers, and the Germans say that it was because they lacked leaders like those that they lost in the war.

In times of peace and tranquillity almost any form of government suffices, but in view of the troubled developments in many parts of Europe since the war, the question arises whether the parliamentary form of government was not installed there prematurely, whether some system of checks and balances and concentrated executive authority like the American, or even the old-time modified monarchies, would not have better answered the demands of the period. For the pendulum that once swung from the absolutism of royal autocrats to the absolutism of parliaments is now swinging back to that of dictators. In each case the lack of restraints has been injurious to the national welfare.

The layman, even in his desire to accept as authentic the alleged

Tracing the Norsemen Across America

deliberate study of expert archaeologists and anthropologists. The inscription which is said to have retained its legibility for more than nine centuries will, undoubtedly, remain visible until an opportunity has been given for its searching inspection. Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of Peabody Museum of Harvard University, while declaring that the theory advanced by Prof. Olaf Opsjón, who claims to have deciphered the ancient runic inscription, is so inherently improbable that only the sharpest and most infallible proofs could support it, admits that "no accurate estimate of the value of the discovery can be made before experts have made a detailed study of the actual discovery and of its attributed runic inscriptions."

While there is no apparent desire on the part of those who express doubt as to the authenticity of the writing to discredit Professor Opsjón, himself widely known as a translator of runic characters appearing in many sections of North America, the impulse of conservative scholars quite naturally is to believe that the professor may have been imposed upon. But it should be remembered that deception such as is hinted at could not be easily practiced. Professor Opsjón is no novice. He was not the discoverer of the legend, but he has, evidently with painstaking care and study, deciphered and translated it. If such glaring irregularities or incongruities as would cast doubt upon its genuineness are visible, they must be apparent to him. As he claims to have read the record, it shows that in the year mentioned a party of Norse Vikings, consisting of twenty-four men and seven women, was following a trail from east to west. At a spring where they stopped to drink the party was, according to the translated record, attacked by Indians. Six men are said to have survived, and it was by them that the legend was left at a mound which is still plainly visible.

It is admitted by those who regard the alleged discovery skeptically that if its authenticity is established it will be regarded as of great importance. Monuments and stones bearing runic inscriptions have been found in many parts of

the eastern United States, and even as far west as the Great Lakes. When it is realized that the people of Central America have been traced to Viking origin by some students, and that the ancient Aztec civilization has been traced by others to the same source, it should not be said, offhand, that the long trek from the Great Lakes to the Pacific was an impossible accomplishment to those intrepid adventurers.

In this day of improving railroad earnings, made possible largely by increased efficiency and economy, it is significant that little thought has been given to the freight terminal, least efficient and most expensive of all rail facilities to operate. Characterized in many large cities by improper planning of engineers of an earlier period and hemmed in by city streets so that no room is available for expansion or reconstruction, the freight terminal is alike a source of delay and expense to shippers, of congestion in the streets approaching it, and a severe drain on the revenues of railroads which are attempting to handle the traffic of the twentieth century with facilities designed for that of the nineteenth.

Valuable land is occupied by these terminals. Property in the immediate vicinity can be used only for manufacturing or similar purposes, since the smoke, dirt and noise make the locality unattractive for general office purposes. Freight charges paid by railroad users go in no small part to the operation and maintenance of these terminals and yards, and to the taxes and interest on them. As the length of haul of the freight shipment decreases, so, in greater proportion, does the percentage of the freight rate applied to the terminal costs increase, and statistics show that the terminal costs are, relatively, a major factor in the transportation of freight, increasing in importance as the length of the line haul decreases.

The freight terminal problem is so general a one throughout the United States that it warrants a general rather than a local or sectionalized consideration. Boston may be mentioned as one of the outstanding examples of inefficient and costly freight terminals, while New York still sends freight trains through city streets preceded by a man on horseback bearing a flag. The approach to Chicago from any direction gives the visitor the impression that he is entering a freight yard rather than a city, while St. Louis, from the east, is little better. Washington, having little commercial business, is perhaps the most fortunately situated of cities in this respect, the other large centers, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore and others, having yards and freight houses in numerous parts of the city. With the possible exception of Jacksonville—which, although smaller, is an important rail center, and which has kept its railroad facilities out of the business and residential sections—few American cities are free from this problem.

Obviously, the solution lies in the relocation of terminals on the waste lands five or ten miles outside the large cities, whence motor-trucks can complete the railroad service. Delays because of congested streets would be avoided, rail rates might reasonably be expected to decrease by reason of the great reduction in operating costs of modern, spacious yards and freight stations, the smoke nuisance in cities would in large part be overcome and the lands now used would be available for commercial projects, wide motor boulevards or civic developments. While large rail projects often are precluded because of their cost, an undertaking of this character holds out the promise not only of being remunerative from the start, but of being possible at small initial cost. The lands now held, if sold, would doubtless pay for the lands to be purchased outside the cities and still leave a sufficient balance to be applied toward the building of modern, well-planned terminals and the facilities which go with them.

Through such a step, the electrification of railroads in the heart of large cities—involving enormous costs toward which the railroad passenger must inevitably contribute his share—would be postponed until a more propitious time, for it is not the passenger trains, generally speaking, which cause the most smoke. But if electrification were a further step in such a project, the costs would be materially reduced through having only to electrify the passenger lines into the cities, thus averting the cost of providing electric motive power for freight trains for relatively short hauls.

There is a practically unanimous agreement among the opponents of prohibition that the American saloon, the place where alcoholic beverages were sold at retail for consumption on the premises, was an evil that provoked the public sentiment behind the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. As an institution of the preprohibition days the saloon was everywhere conceded to be an antisocial influence, that fostered vice and crime and was a center for political activities opposed to the best interests of the community. During the long period of discussion of what was termed "the liquor problem" even the most determined antagonists of prohibitory laws did not undertake to defend the saloon, and both the distillers and brewers realized that it was the conditions under which their products were retailed for immediate consumption that strengthened the popular demand for elimination of the liquor traffic. Had these interests been wise enough to favor the abolition of the saloon, it is possible that the coming of national prohibition might have been long delayed, or that, if state laws against the saloon had been faithfully enforced, the urge for nation-wide action would have been less forceful.

The various wet societies that have been formed for the purpose of securing the repeal (or such substantial amendment as would make it wholly ineffective) of the Volstead Act, are profusely protesting that they do not desire to restore the saloon. "The saloon is gone forever," is the patter of all the "liberty leagues" that are playing the game of the liquor interests.

Moving the Freight Terminals Out

"What we want," they say, "is the Quebec system," under which some kinds of diluted alcohol are sold direct by agents of the Provincial Government, and other kinds are sold by the glass in establishments that have a remarkable resemblance to the old-time saloon. These drinking places may be called cafés, taverns, or what you please. The fact remains that they are, to all intents and purposes, the saloon that the American people decided must go.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure. What was called a "state dispensary" system of selling liquors was created in the era of Governor Tillman, but utterly failed to decrease drinking, and its administration gave rise to so many scandals that it was soon abandoned. What reason have the wetts, who rail against the nonenforcement of national prohibition, to believe that government officials in charge of a regulated liquor traffic would be any more efficient than the present agents?

By whatever name it may be called, the public drinking place, where men (and why not women?) may drink their fill of alcoholic beverages, can never be restored by the subterfuge of putting it under government control. When the saloon was voted out, it went out forever.

It is quite apparent that the demands made by travelers and excursionists during the weekend which marked the Independence Day celebrations in the United States taxed transportation companies almost to the limit of their capacity to serve. In the Atlantic coast section, as elsewhere where populations are somewhat dense, millions of persons were carried on trains, in motorbuses and boats, while other millions, less dependent upon such utilities, supplied their own means of transport in their trips to mountains, shores and parks. While there probably were points at which congregated persons and vehicles caused some confusion and some delays, the great tides of ebbing and flowing traffic moved without serious interruption.

Those who enjoy the facilities offered at such times, while usually ready enough to complain because of unavoidable inconvenience or delay, seem sometimes to forget to take into account the vigilance and foresight required to prepare for handling so large a volume of emergency traffic. It is a simple enough matter, perhaps, to provide and man special trains, but it is not so easy to arrange schedules for their safe operation and for the transferring of passengers and baggage at points where there is little travel except on occasions of this kind. Yet the demand of an excursion ticket is quick to demand efficiency and consideration. And it may be said that he usually receives what he pays for.

The lake or ocean traveler demands transportation with all its appointments at a moment's notice. The automobile tourist, whether by bus or private equipage, expects to find preparations for his advent to have been made in advance of his hurried arrival. Along the way it is a foregone conclusion that telegraph and telephone service has been provided, that letters dispatched will have reached their destination in due season, and that the familiar daily newspaper will find its way, if even for a few days or a week, to the temporary address.

It is an encouraging, rather than alarming symptom, that the people of a great nation have learned to expect to find these things ready for their immediate purposeful uses. On the one side it indicates a willingness to serve, and on the other a readiness and ability to pay for service rendered. These are altogether healthy signs of co-operation and co-ordination. There is evidenced on both sides an abiding faith that those who serve will not be compelled to serve without profit, and that those who pay will be served satisfactorily.

Editorial Notes

What C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said at an open-air labor demonstration in the outskirts of Melton Constable, Eng., not long since, with reference to the lessons which trade unionism had thoroughly learned in the past, is of wider than merely local interest. The sense of comradeship of the workers, he urged, had been extended in a way which at one time did not seem possible, and "that immense enthusiasm" was all to the good, for without it no great movement could survive. "But," he added, "it is necessary to emphasize that, unless the heart be directed by the head, the greatest enthusiasm may be wasted, and I fear our course might have been thought out better if we had relied upon science instead of slogans." Mr. Cramp, however, is not the first to call attention to the fact that experience is a good teacher. Here is what Benjamin Franklin wrote in "The Way to Wealth": "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," as Poor Richard says, and scarcely in that; for it is true, "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct."

It is deplorable that a great exposition such as the Sesquicentennial, in Philadelphia, should deem it necessary to include as one of its attractions a rodeo exhibition. It is announced, however, that during the greater part of July in the stadium a so-called championship tournament will be held on most afternoons and evenings.

"Thrilling, daring, death-defying contests" are to be staged, and it appears that 200 horses, "wild buckers" and animals trained for roping and steer wrestling among them, will help to edify those who pay the price of admission. It is to be hoped that some of the more brutal elements that have often characterized such exhibitions in the past will be eliminated from this one. But at the last analysis the entire "show" does little more than appeal to the lower nature. It tends to arouse the "panem et circenses" appetite of the days of the Roman Empire. That such a feature of Old World barbarism should have become popular of late is a strange commentary on twentieth century civilization.

Part of War's Panorama in China

PEKING
War spreads out part of its cruel panorama these days for foreigners who own cottages, or rent temples, in the Western Hills, northwest of Peking. There they can view a phase of this baffling Chinese war from grand-stands—from their porches.

It is not fighting which one sees. That is over—for the present, at least. It took place, for the most part, on the other side of Peking, to the southeast. The Kuomintang (People's Nationalist Army) has long since evacuated. The capital and country roundabout are now overrun with the forces of Chang Tso-lin and his allies, Li Ching-in and Chang Tsung-chang—little better than bandits.

I am spending a few days with friends in one of these hillside cottages. The hill slopes down 300 feet below us, a rocky declivity. Hardly but short cedars find sustenance in cracked bowlders. The view is unobstructed.

I am spending a few days with friends in one of these hillside cottages. The hill slopes down 300 feet below us, a rocky declivity. Hardly but short cedars find sustenance in cracked bowlders. The view is unobstructed.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the experiment of government sale of intoxicating liquors has already been tried in the populous State of South Carolina, where it proved a disastrous failure.

Advocates of the "Quebec system" for the United States forget or ignore the fact that the